E History's

Missouri To Sail for **Gulf Area**

U.S. Battleship To Stay Mostly Outside Zone

WASHINGTON - The battleship Missouri and three escort ships will sail from California in late July for the Gulf region, Pentagon officials said Friday.

The battleship will not be used to escort Kuwaiti oil tankers, the officials said, but will stand as a second sentry in a "one-two punch" along with the aircraft carrier Constellation to respond if Iran attempts to fire ground-to-sea missiles against ships bearing the American flag, the officials said.

Besides its huge 16-inch (40-centimeter) guns, the Missouri will be prepared to use Tomahawk cruise missiles against Iranian targets, the sources added.

By the time the ship gets under way over the last weekend of July, the navy will have all the geographic and terrain data needed to pro-gram the Tomahawk's sophisticated guidance system, they added.

The officials, who requested anonymity, said the Missouri, two cruisers and a guided-missile destroyer would leave from Califorma ports July 25 or 26, bound for the northern Arabian Sea. One of the cruisers will be an Aegis-class ship, considered the most advanced air-defense vessel in the world, the sources added.

While the Missouri battle group may "occasionally" move into the Gulf, it will spend most of its time in the northern Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman, outside the Gulf's entrance at the Strait of Hormuz, the officials said.

The sources, disclosing new de-tails of the U.S. Navy's plans for escorting the 11 Knwaiti tankers soon to fly the American flag and have American captains, said the battleship would work with the Constellation to ensure that "if Iran shoots one Silkworm missile, it won't shoot a second," The reference was to the Chinese-made variant of a Soviet anti-thipping mis-

President Ronald Reagan has agreed to extend U.S. military protection to the Kuwaiti oil tankers, asserting that the United States must act to protect the free flow of oil to the West. Kuwait's tankers have become a special target of

See GULF, Page 5

Kiosk 2 Polyps Found In Reagan Exam WASHINGTON (UPI) -

CASS

7.6 ₹

Two small "benign-appearing polyps" were discovered Friday and removed from President Ronald Reagan's colon during a routine in testinal examination and will be tested to see if they are cancerous, announced Dr. John Hutton, the president's

The examination also included a "routine prostate exam" as a follow-up to Mr. Reagan's prostate operation in January and was found to be entirely normal." In 1985, a tumor and a section of adjacent intestine were removed from Mr. Reagan's colon, or large intestine.



Arthur F. Burns, 83, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, died Friday. Page 3.

GENERAL NEWS Kurt Waidheim said his visit

with Pope John Paul II has "strengthened me." Page 2. President José Samey of Brazil narrowly escaped injury when protesters threw rocks at the bus he was in. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE # JWT Group, the U.S. advertiser, agreed to merge with a Brin'sh firm, WPP Group, for \$566 million. Page 13.

Dow close: DOWN 14.19 The dollar in New York: Yen 1.611 146.35 6.0965 Reagan's desire to improve rela-



Kim Young Sam, an opposition leader, was shoved into a police van in Seoul as he was on his way to a demonstration Friday.

U.S., Syria Will Confer On Hostages

By Gerald M. Boyd New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President begin high-level talks on a range of isters. issues, including ways to free American hostages in Lebanon, and Mr. Assad has agreed, Reagan administration officials said Fri-

possibility of dispatching Vernon A. Walters, the U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, on a mission The officials said that Mr. Assad

would go to Syria. While the officials declined to

indicate when the correspondence its timing had been prompted by Syria's role in efforts to free of this year. Charles Glass, the American jour-

miliar with the letter said Mr. Reagan had raised several topics in which "we feel Syria can be constructive." In addition to the bostages, they included reviving Middle East peace efforts and ending the violence in Lebanon.

The letter represented a major attempt to change the direction of U.S-Syrian relations. Just last October, the United States withdrew its ambassador and ordered American businesses to leave, saying that Syria was supporting international terrorism. The action was taken after a London court convicted a Palestinian of trying to put a bomb on

an El Al airliner with Syrian belp. Last May, the administration de-cided not to send Ambassador William L. Eagleton Jr. back to Da-mascus after concluding that Syria had not taken concrete steps to end

its support of terrorists. Administration officials said that one factor in Mr. Reagan's decision to send the letter had been Mr. Assad's move to close the Damascus office of the Abu Nidal Palestinian terrorist organization. Washington had demanded such a move, saying it would show that the Syrian leader's avowed opposition

to terrorism was genuine. Mr. Assad has been credited with gaining the release of two Lebanese who were kidnapped with Mr. Glass, a freelance journalist who had worked for ABC News. The two freed men, Ali Osseiran, who is the son of Lebanon's defense minister, and a driver, were

released Wednesday. The state-run Damascus Radio had assailed the kidnappings, saying such abductions were giving the Lebanese and other Arabs a "bad name." It said the abductions must be "confronted with every means

possible." While Reagan administration officials declined to indicate what had motivated the president to send the letter, they suggested that some of his aides believed that the recent moves in Damascus indicated 2 change by Mr. Assad that

needed to be explored. The administration has also been searching for a way to revive peace efforts in the region. Because there since the death more than seven has been so little movement, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has postponed any visit to the Middle

One official said that, depending on Mr. Assad's response, Mr. Walters could travel to Syria in the next few weeks. The officials said such a few weeks. The officials said such a imperation of Mr. jealously. It lacks the strong central right away!"

trip would be a clear signal of Mr. jealously. It lacks the strong central right away!"

Nonetheless, the message from Lefertovo Prison is that

Gorbachev Assails Key Officials 2 Economic Planning Chiefs Bear Brunt of Criticism

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service MOSCOW - Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has coupled his call for sweeping economic WASHINGTON — President changes with a sharp attack, by Ronald Reagan has urged Presi-dent Hafez al-Assad of Syria to nomic planners and industrial min-

Several of the officials rebuked Thursday came to power under Mr. Gorbachev, indicating that his impatience to quicken the pace of change is not limited to holdovers Mr. Reagan sent a personal letter from the years of Leonid I. Brezhto the Syrian leader that raised the nev.

The two most senior officials sin-

The two most senior officials singled out by name were the heads of the powerful central planning agencies, Nikolai V. Talyzin, chairman of Gosplan, or the Committee had accepted Mr. Reagan's offer of for State Planning, and Lev A. Vora special envoy but that it had not onin, head of Gosnab, or the State been decided when Mr. Walters Committee for Material and Technical Supply. Mr. Gorbachev said these two

agencies were "primarily responsiwas delivered, they suggested that bie" for the weak performance of Soviet industry in the first months

Gosplan distributes detailed

dustry. Gosnab controls the flow of metal, fuel, cement, machinery and raw materials to factories.

Mr. Gorbachev proposed that consumer goods," Mr. Gorbachev said in his 20,000-word speech. both agencies be relegated to the In the past, people that Mr. Gor-

role of long-range planners, with no hinding authority over individbachev has criticized by name have usually been replaced. Western economists have gener Mr. Talyzin and Mr. Voronin ally attributed the poor industrial

peragency created in November

1985 to supervise that vital branch

modernize Soviet industry.

industry. Mr. Gorbachev has

were appointed to their jobs under Mr. Gorbachev. Their careers are closely linked to Mr. Gorbachev's Mikhail S, Gorbachev won prime minister, Nikolai I. Ryzhthe appointment of three allies kov, who has seemed recently to lag to the Politburo, Page 2. behind the general secretary in his eagerness for economic changes.

production in the first half of 1987 not to failures of central planning but rather to severe winter weather and a new quality inspection pro-gram that forced industries to junk hoddy products rather than count them is their production figures. Mr. Gorbachev's comments may

indicate that he is seizing a convenient excuse to replace key economic personnel, just as he recently responded to the violation of Soviet airspace by a small West German plane in May by shaking up the top ranks of the military.

"In effect, there has been and

nalist taken hostage in Lebanon production plans for all Soviet in- remains a shortage of everything-Yugoslav Leaders Brace

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service BELGRADE - As midvear ap-

proaches, the Yugoslav government is preparing for another peak in its long economic, political and

On June 30, state enterprises will have to compile an accounting of their activities. Many — some ana-

We need more initiative and less interference. The country needs deregulation, not more regulations.'

> - Stanislar Valant. Banking executive

lysts suspect as many as half -are chronic money-losers. Under new, stiff laws, the government is obliged to cut off the subsidies that for many years have kept unproductive plants alive and declare them bankrupt.

"If we don't do that, nothing else will succeed," said Zivorad Kovacevic, who has just been named ambassador to the United States. "It is the bumus test."

What is at stake is the government's stabilization program, intended to pull the economy out of the deep slump into which it sank in the late 1970s after many years of rapid growth. Yugoslavia's foreign debt stands as."

at about \$20 billion, inflation is as unemployed in a population of This would be a grave situation

in any country, but Yugoslavia, years ago of President Tito, also has lived in a permanent crisis of Yugoslavia is a federal country of six republics and two autono-

mous provinces, with a constitution that recognizes the high degree of independence that each part guards

For New Round of Crises The political and social tension is worsened by suspicions that di-vide some of the members in the federation, the wide economic gap separating the relatively prosperous north from the underdeveloped

south and a potentially explosive

conflict between the majority Alba-

nians and minority Serbs in the Many Yugoslavs, whose crincism of their country's predicament tends to be even more severe than the indements of Western analysts. said it was a paradoxical measure of the depth of the crisis that government success in closing a significant number of enterprises, greatly aggravating unemployment, would be seen as a positive action.

It is considered an open question whether the government will be able to enforce the bankruptcy law. Few officials disagree over the fact that Yugoslavia's loose federalism, with its multiplicity of government and Communist Party bureaucracies, has spawned a vast number of unproductive enterprises. But few officials are prepared to concede that enterprises

See BELGRADE, Page 5

Protesters Rampage, Seoul Detains Kims

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service SEOUL - With a massive use of tear gas, manpower and raw force, South Korean riot police ultimately managed to retain control of Seoul's streets Friday night against tens of thousands of anti-government protesters.

The clashes were the most ferocious in a week, and they demonstrated that South Korea's political crisis was not near an end.

But they also wound up as something of a standoff between dissi-dents and the police, making it difficult to judge whether they will lead to further unrest, as some fear, or prove to be the last outburst before a lull, as many hope.

Foreign diplomats and other observers had viewed Friday night as a test of sorts. Beforehand, some spoke of intense concern about the possibility that serious skirmishes could provoke military interven-

ous despite the absence of the top two opposition leaders, Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung. who were detained by the government before the rallies.

It was the first major demonstration since President Chun Doo Hwan and Kim Young Sam met on Wednesday in a vain attempt to end the crisis quickly.

Mr. Chun made offers to Mr. Kim that the government called significant but that the opposition dismissed as madequate. The presence of many nonstu-

dents among Friday night's demonstrators suggested that many Koreans agreed with the anti-gov-

The scene was the same over much of South Korea, with large demonstrations in more than two dozen cities. The Associated Press

Iln the southern city of Pusan, ed. In Kwangju, 20,000 people blocked the main roads, can Some of the sternest criticism was leveled at the leadership of the huge traffic jams, Yonhap News Bureau of Machine-Building, a su-Agency reported.]

While the numbers in the streets of Seoul were large and were spread ecross a long stretch of the central identified machine production as the cornerstone of his effort to city, they lacked the crackling tension apparent on other recent nights. Moreover, the police re- a soft-spoken, nonideological Vir-

mained in charge, making the im-minent use of troops seem unlikely. Both sides could claim victory. A coalition of opposition groups. which had organized the protests as a "grand peace march for democra-cy," could point to the large out-

pouring as evidence of popular reaction against maneuvering this week by President Chun to defuse Kim Young Sam was one of

scores of people taken into brief custody by the police, who showed little parience, liberally using tear gas and fists to break up small groups of people whenever they

Mr. Kim was seized as be tried to leave his political party offices to address a scheduled rally that never occurred in nearby City Hall Plaza.

driven for more than an hour to the Seoul airport and back before being dropped off at his house.

Earlier in the day, hundreds of dissident leaders had been arrested or confined to their homes to prevent them from reaching designated rallying points for the march.

Among them was Kim Dae June. another key opposition figure, who had been released only the day before from a house arrest that lasted 78 days. The new restriction would last only one day, Mr. Kim said he was told.

The police could claim victory for returning order.
There seemed to be many more

officers on the streets than at previdemonstrations, and so they See KOREA, Page 5

Powell, a Centrist, Retires The demonstrations were vigor- aus despite the absence of the top From U.S. Supreme Court

By Al Kamen

WASHINGTON - Justice who for 15 years was the pivotal some of the most critical social issues facing the United States, retired Friday.

His departure gives President the court to insure conservanve control of the high court for years

Justice Powell, who will be 80 in September and has suffered from rostate cancer, said he was leaving the bench because of failing health. He said he had considered quitting in 1982 but that his family had convinced him to stay on.

The announcement was made by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist nearly 10,000 people demonstrat- as the court prepared to leave for summer recess until October. Mr. Reagan's most recent ap-

pointment merely replaced one conservative with another. Antonin Scalia was nominated to succeed William H. Rehaquist, who moved up to replace Warren E. Burger as

The departure of Justice Powell,

ginian, removes a key centrist from the nine-member court.

Justice Powell, it was often said. Lewis F. Powell Jr., a moderate based his votes on his sense of jus-who for 15 years was the pivotal tice and fairness; he sided with the vote on the Supreme Court on conservative segment on most criminal issues, and with the liberals on social issues.

His vote in recent years has been decisive on issues involving abor-Ronald Reagan the opportunity, in tion, affirmative action and separa-making his third appointment to tion of church and state. His support was considered so crucial that lawyers often would tailor their arguments specifically to attract his

The American Civil Liberties Union on Friday listed 20 major civil liberties cases decided this term on 5-4 votes; Justice Powell was in the majority on every one. A similar voting pattern two years ago led Burt Neuborne, a former legal director of the civil liberties group, to call Justice Powell "the most powerful individual in Ameri-

Justice Powell's announcement came as a surprise at the White House, which learned of his intentions only Friday morning.

President Reagan telephoned Justice Powell and told him the See COURT, Page 5



Australian Ranked 70 Stops Becker's Drive for 3d Straight Wimbledon

the United States.

Boris Becker's dreams of a third consecutive Wimbledon tennis championship ended Friday in London when the top-seeded 19
No. 70. Although the tournament is two days behind schedule year-old West German was defeated in the second round. He was because of rain, no matches will be played Sunday. Page 19.

For Mathias Rust, Ice Cream and an Indulgent KGB

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

BONN — "Tell the German people," a KGB major was reported to have said to the mother of Mathias Rust, "that we are in agreement with your son's peace ideas. It is beautiful that there are still idealistic young men like Mathi-

This friendly message from Moscow's forbidding Leferabout 100 percent a year, and 14 tovo Prison, where Mathias Rust is being beld, was transmit-percent of the workforce is counted ted to the West German people this week by Stern magazine. It has purchased exclusive rights to the story by Mr. Rust's parents, Monika and Karl-Heinz Rust, of how and why their 19-year-old son landed a light plane in Moscow's Red Square on May 28.

The readers of Stern, a Hamburg illustrated weekly, were given other details that suggested members of the Soviet ecret police and intelligence agency were basically a kindly

When his parents mentioned, for example, that "Rusty" missed ice cream in the cell he shares with a Ukrainian accused of black market dealings, one of the interrogators responded like a stern but indulgent uncle: "Your son wants ice cream? But why didn't he say so sooner? He will get it

authority necessary to impose a Nonethcless, the message from Lefernovo Prison is that program of austerity and sacrifice. Nonethcless, the message from Lefernovo Prison is that "That's the capitalist system." he added. "I think it's program of austerity and sacrifice.

started a war or killed someone hy flying into the Soviet ism." The term refers to paying high fees for exclusive Union and landing his propeller plane in an area beside the rights to a news-related interview. Kremlin where there are many pedestrians. But, the message goes on, Moscow hopes to send him home once it makes sure that he really did act alone on his

"peace mission." The message in Stern is being conveyed to West Germans in the pages of a publication that has never been known for its harsh criticism of the Soviet Union or its sympathies for

But one of the manazine's three top editors. Klaus Liedtke, said it was "nonsense" to suggest that the magazine was in any way behaving as a vehicle for Soviet propaganda.

We are only after a good story," he said. In pursuing that story, Stern contacted Mathias Rust's parents the day after he landed in Moscow; it agreed to pay all of the young pilot's legal costs, and then some.
"We don't want to talk about the sum involved," Mr.

Liedtke said. "But it is a lot less than has been speculated about in the press." "When an utterly normal family experiences something

that it is not going to experience again, I think it is fully understandable that they try to make something from it." Mr. Liedtke said.

magazine reported the scoop that the couple believed their son had set off on a peace mission to Mikhail S. Gorbachev; had landed symbolically in Reykjavik, the site of a summit meeting of Mr. Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan last fall, then in Helsinki, where a major East-West accord on detente was signed in 1975; and had flown on to slip through Soviet air defenses and land in Moscow. Mathias Rusi's political views as conveyed in the inter-

As a result of Stern's access to Mr. Rust's parents, the

view came across as vaguely leftish and anti-Reagan; his parents told Stern the young man had voted for West Germany's opposition party, the Social Democrats.

A Stern reporter and photographer accompanied Monika and Karl-Heinz Rust to Moscow for their meeting with their son, the "Don Quixote of the Skies," as the magazine

Mrs. Rust related that her son was being extremely well treated. She said he was "working happily with his interroga-tors" and that he considered one KGB major his "friend."

Stern also reported this week that Mr. Gorbachev was taking a personal interest in the case. The Soviet leader, Stern reported, read letters from Mr. Rust's parents that the magazine had passed on to Mr. Gorbachev.

have been met.

ing to the culture of the comment of

U.S. Affirms Pershing Missile Plan In Germany

By Don Oberdorfer Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan

dministration says it reserves the right to keep some of its Pershing nuclear missiles in Europe by re-ducing their range and transferring them to the West German government, even after a deal is made with the Soviet Union to ban intermediale-range missiles in Europe.

A State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, announced the U.S. position Thursday after discussion of such a plan in Bonn on Wednesday by Maynard W. Glitman, the chief U.S. negotiator for intermediate-range missiles at the Geneva arms talks.

It was widely anticipated that the Soviet Union would reject such a U.S. plan. A senior Soviet official in Washington said that while the embassy had not received an official stand from the Kremlin, Moscow would object to any such transfer in strong terms.

The drive toward agreement on a treaty banning intermediate-range and shorter-range nuclear missiles from Europe has been interrupted in recent weeks by Soviet demands to include Pershing-IA shorter-range missiles already in the hands of the West German government.

The United States, which conweapons, has insisted that they not be covered by the treaty.

The latest U.S. statements suggest to some officials that Washington is creating a chip that it can trade off against the Soviet demand

Treaty Organization's approval of the U.S. bargaining position at Reykjavik, Iceland, where NATO foreign ministers met earlier this month.

Specifically, Mrs. Oakley said the U.S. "draft treaty" proposed at Geneva would permit the converrange of about 1,100 miles (1,780 kilometers), to Pershing-IB missiles with a range of about 400

To Monitor Nuclear Weapons Tests

She said that under "a long-established program of cooperation' with Bonn, the United States could then transfer those weapons to West Germany.

State Department sources said U.S. negotiators contended in Geneva that the Soviet Union could unt convert and transfer any of its medium-range missiles in this way because there was no "long-estab-lished program" under which Moscow shares nuclear missiles with its

Mrs. Oakley said the U.S. position on this issue was "hypotheti-U.S. or West German proposal tn convert the weapons, although the United States is demanding the right to dn so.

The White House spokesman, Union run by the U.S. group, a Marlin Fitzwater, said "we don't private antinuclear environmental have any plans" to convert the Per-



President Kurt Waldheim of Austria and his wife, Elisabeth, Paul II. Pointing to a painting is the Reverend Johann visiting a church in Rome on Friday after meeting Pope John Nedball, the rector of Austrian Catholic College in Rome.

3 Supporters of Gorbachev Win Key Posts

parently is a concession to the Sovi- ar explosions, seven of them said to

my, the U.S. group has maintained Resources Defense Council's mon-

stations about 120 itoring sites from three to five and

Thursday night.

be weapons related.

The new agreement will allow

its current locations to new sites at

least 600 miles away from the Semi-

The United States maintains a

wordwide seismic network to mon-

itor Soviet tests, but none of the

have agreed to expand the Natural

Mr. Scherr said the Soviets also

establish a direct telephone line

that will enable U.S. and Soviet

scientists to exchange seismic data.

By agreeing to move the moni-

toring stations further away, Mr.

Scherr said, "We will be giving up

the capability to detect extraordinarily small Soviet explosions."

But he said the group would still be able to monitor Soviet tests with an

explosive force of one kiloton, equivalent to 1,000 tons of TNT.

A White House spokesman de-

The Reagan administration,

which opposes a nuclear test ban, has turned down the U.S. group's

invitations in take part in the moni-

British Rescue 19 From Ship

KIRKWALL, Orkney Islands -

man trawler, the Hessen, were res-

Thursday night after the West Ger-

man vessel sank in the Pentland

Firth channel off the north Scottish

coast, the Pentland Coast Guard

stations is in Soviet territory.

MOSCOW - Mikhail S. Gorbachev won the appointment of three supporters to the ruling Polithuro on Friday and gained the backing nf the Communist Party leadership for his drastic changes in reverse the country's economic decline.

Other officials said the statements flow logically from U.S. firmed the promotion of Alexander backing for the modernization of the German Pershing-1As that makes the statements of the German Pershing-1As that makes the statement of the German Pershing-1As that makes the statement of the German Pershing-1As that makes the statement of the Soviet makes the statement of the Politics of the Politic N. Yakovlev, 63, the Soviet propa-vises the daily running of the for the management of state enterthe German Pershing-IAs that was ganda chief, from nonvoting status a condition of the North Atlantic to full Politburo membership.

The two-day plenum, which endtant test for the future of Mr. Gor- bachev's revisions.

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Server
WASHINGTON — The Soviet

with seismic equipment located in-

side Soviet borders, according to an

official with the group, the Natural

S. Jacob Scherr, senior attorney

explosinn near their eastern Ka-

zakhstan nuclear test site to estab-

lish a benchmark measurement, or

accuracy of the American monitor-

ing of the force of Soviet tests.

"calibrating." to belp insure the

At the same time, the Soviets

have insisted that three seismic

monitoring stations in the Soviet

Union run by the U.S. group, a

IT IS A MOMENT YOU PLANNED FOR, REACHED FOR.

STRUGGLED FOR A LONG-AWAITED MOMENT OF SUCCESS.

OMEGA. FOR THIS AND ALL YOUR SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS.

have agreed to detonate a chemical Sciences.

Resources Defense Council.

bachev's changes and possibly for

country. The Philiburo now has 14 full

voting members and appears to be ed Friday, was seen as an impor- dominated by backers of Mr. Gor-

We are pleased that the Soviets

Union has agreed for the first time are interested in continuing and monitoring by the U.S. group to

to allow a U.S. group in monitor expanding our existing nuclear test continue during Soviet tests. But underground nuclear weapons tests han munitoring program," Mr. the equipment must be moved from

Mr. Scherr said the agreement

Adrian DeWind, chairman of the

U.S. group's board, and a senior

year with the Soviet science acade-

miles (193 kilometers) from the So-

viet test site since late last summer.

But the group had been instructed

to shut down the stations each time

clear explosion.

the Soviet Union conducted a nu-

Since abandoning a unilateral

Under an agreement reached last

was signed Thursday in Moscow by palatinsk test site.

Scherr said Thursday.

et military.

for the group, said the Soviets also ufficial of the Soviet Academy of

organization, be moved farther nuclear test moratorium in Febru-

from the test site. The demand aparry. Moscow has set off nine nucle-

OMEGA ALWAYS MARKS

OLYMPICS IN THE SPACE

IKE YOURS THE OMEGA

OMEGA

SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS IN THE

PROGRAM IN SIGNIFICANT LIVES

CONSTELLATION, FOR YOU BOTH

lorussia, who was responsible for fense minister after a 19-year-old must wait until the next scheduled brenking up the patronage network West German landed a small plane congress in 1991 to radically alter established in his republic in the in Red Square in Moscow on May the committee's makeup.

> The 300-member Central Committee approved guidelines for Mr. Gorbachev's sweeping economic revisions and adopted a new law prises. It also approved the first special Communist Party Congress since World War II, to be held in June 1988.

That session would allow Mr.

Defense Minister Dmitri T. Ya- Gorbachev to alter the structure of the Soviet leader himself. Zov. 63, was promoted to candible the Central Committee and, possible was Nikolai N. Slyunkov, 58, Politburo. He replaced Sergei L. inating opponents. Without a spethe Communist Party leader in Be-Sokolov, who was removed as decial congress, the Soviet leader

■ Economic Plans Outlined Philip Taubman of The New York Times reported earlier:

In a speech to the Central Committee meeting un Thursday, Mr. Gorbachev called for a partial dismantling of central control of the economy and also of subsidized prices, two lincipins of the Soviet

In his address, he talked openly, for the first time, about likely dislocations in the country's work force, including layoffs, and he recommended the creation of retraining

In the most forceful outline for economic change that he has provided since taking office in early 1985, Mr. Gorbachev said that "a radical reorganization of economic management must be approved by the end of the year, and be in

place by the end of the decade. The changes, if enacted without having been eviscerated by opponents, would constitute the most extensive restructuring of the econ-omy since Stalin forged the present system in the 1930s, with friced Socialist industrialization and collectivization of agriculture.

Mr. Gurhachev's 111-page speech, which opened the first day of the meeting, set the stage for what is likely to be a struggle within the party and government over the haul outlined by Mr. Gorbachev when he took over after the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

At the same time, the Soviet leader said that there must be "a radical reform" of the elaborate controlled and subsidized pricing system, in which prices of more than 200,000 commodities and products are fixed by the govern-

clined to comment on the report West German Legislators Vote Themselves a Raise

BONN - Members of the major parties in the West German parliament ignored pleas from the radical Greens party on Friday and voted themselves salary increase for the second consecutive year.

The 3.25 percent increase raised All 19 people aboard a West Ger- the monthly salaries of the legisla- Palme Honored in Moscow tors in Boon and the West German cued by a British aircraft carrier members of the European Parlisment to 8,729 Deutsche marks (\$4,770) from 8,454 DM. They increased their tax-free mouthly ex- Prime Minister Olof Palme of Swepense allowance 1.5 percent, to den, a Moscow newspaper said Friday:

By James Brooke New York Times Service

DEATH NOTICE

eld on Saturday, the eighteenth of July,

With deep sorrow

we announce the death

on June 15, 1987 of

Dr. WALTER HELLER

A highly regarded member of

our international advisory board

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, ROME.

calls than at home."

orona, Vicenza, Italy.

Waldheim 🚟 Will to Work

BONN - President Kurt Waldheim of Austria said Friday that his audience with Pope John Paul II, which was condemned by Jewish groups and by Israel, had boosted his will to continue in his post despite the controversy over his activities as a German officer during

World War IL This present visit has strengthened me to work on," Mr. Waldheim was quoted as saying in the Saturday editions of Die Welt newspaper. "It is quite clear to me that I have to carry out my job as an elected head of state in the interest of my country."

His audience Thursday at the

Vatican, in which chanting demon-strators were kept behind police lines, was Mr. Waldheim's first foreign visit since his election a year ago amid allegations by Jewish groups that he was involved in Nazi war crimes. Mr. Waldheim denies the charges.

He told the newspaper that the allegations against him had only been mentioned in passing during

Mr. Waldheim said the pope's attitude on the issue was quite clear. "That is proved by the fact that I visited him," Mr. Waldheim said. "I think the Holy Father is fully aware of the actual circum-

He added added: "John Paul II said what friendly feelings he harbored toward Austria, and he also expressed approval for my efforts

Mr. Waldheim said he had "a whole string of invitations" to visit nther enuntries, including a planned visit to Jurdan next

In Rome on Friday, Mr. Wald-heim visited the Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Anima, an Austrian church near the central Piazza Navons; had lunch with the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, Fra' Angelo de Mojana di Cologna. He also returned to the Vatican

fur a private visit to the Teutonic College cultural institute and to the Vatican library, which is run by Cardinal Alfons Stickler of Anstria. He departed Friday night for

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel paid tribute in Jerusalem on Friday to a Portuguese Catholic who sacrificed his diplomatic career to save Jews. Mr. Shamir said the memory of Aristi-

contrast to Thursday's meeting be-tween the pope and Mr. Waldheim. Mr. Shamir was speaking at a ccremony honoring Soza Mendes,

stripped of his pension rights. He died in 1954 and his name was only recently rehabilitated by the Portuguese government

meet you especially on this day, in view of what happened yesterday in Rome. I welcome the perpetua tion of your father's memory. This is the least we could do for him. Blessed be his memory.

Soza Mendes is officially recognized in Israel as a "Righteous Gentile," a title gwarded to nonlews who helped save Jewish lives during the Nazi persecutions.

Mr. Shamir, whose own family was wiped out by the Nazis in Belorussia, has led a chorus of Jewish criticism against the Vatican meet-

MOSCOW - A Moscow street will be named in honor of the late

WORLD BRIEFS

Says Meeting Rogers Assails U.S. Over Arms Pact

MONS, Belgium (Reuters) — General Bernard W. Rogers stepped to down Fridey as NATO military commander with criticism of U.S. behavior over the proposed elimination of medium-range mussiles in

General Rogers spoke at a military ceremony where he formally handed over command of the allied forces in Europe, which he had held for eight years, to General John Galvin of the United States. General Rogers said the West had to be careful that it did not sacrifice its nuclear

North Atlantic Treaty Organization diplomats said the comment clearly was aimed at the Resgan administration, which General Rogers has accused of stampeding the European allies into accepting a superpower agreement to climinate medium and shorter-range missiles in

50 Killed in Philippine Plane Crash

BAGUIO, Philippines (UPI) — Fifty persons were killed Friday when a Philippine Airlines plane crashed into a mountain shrouded in fortificials said.

The twin-engine turbo-prop plane Hawker Siddeley 748, with 46 passengers and four crew members, was nearing the end of its 55-minute flight from Manila to the resort of Bagnio, 125 miles (200 kilometers) north of Manila, when it crashed into Mount Ugo. The 5,800-foot (1,800meter) mountain is about mine miles southeast of Baguio.

Eight Japanese and several Americans were among the dead, officials

Libya Link Suspected in Rome Killing
ROME (Reuters) — An Arab carrying an Algerian passport was killed
in a gun attack here Friday that Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro said was believed to be connected with Libya.

Police said two Arabs, carrying pistols and Libyan passports, were arrested in a square near the Vatican, a short distance from where the man was murdered. Police sources said the suspects had told police they

were members of "Libyan revolutionary committees."

"It is believed that this is a Libyan affair of the sort that has unfortunately occurred before," Mr. Scalfaro said. He did not elaborate, Libyan dissidents living in Rome frequently have been the target of attacks in recent years by supporters of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi.

U.S.-Spain Talks on Bases Stalled

MADRID (Reuters) - The United States and Spain ended their sixth round of talks on U.S. troop cuts Friday, apparently with no agreement other than to talk again after the summer. Spain has threatened not to renew a 34-year-old defense agreement unless a reduction of U.S. troops

renew a 34-year-old defense agreement unless a reduction of U.S. troops in Spain is agreed to by the end of the year.

"We are working as allies and friends to secure an agreement good for both countries and the security of the alliance as a whole," said the U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, referring to NATO. The chief Spanish negotiator, Maximo Cajal, said the talks would resume in September in Madrid.

Diplomatic sources said the main stumbling block remained Spain's insistence on the removal of a U.S. squadron of 72 F-16 fighter planes now at a base in Torreion, near Madrid. The United States says the planes are essential for North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense.

New Charges Lodged Against Barbie
LYON (Reuters) — Klans Barbie was accused Friday of additional. crimes against humanity, insuring that the former Lyon Gestapo chief will remain imprisoned no matter what the outcome of his trial, which is scheduled to end next week.

Judicial sources in Lyon said the new charges against Barbie, linking: I him to the arrest of two French Resistance fighters during World War II, would require another trial. Barbie would remain in custody until the trial the sources said. trial, the sources said.

Barbie is accused of arresting, torturing and deporting to Nazi concen-. tration or extermination camps hundreds of Jews and Resistance members from 1942 to 1944. He faces life imprisonment if convicted next

des de Soza Mendes was a fitting Singapore Lifts Ban on Time Magazine

SINGAPORE (UPI) — The government on Friday lifted its eight-month-old restriction against Time magazine distribution, effective as of the July 13 issue. The Ministry of Communications and Information had out the circulation from 18,000 to 2,000 in a dispute over Time's refusal to

who was the Portuguese coasal-general in Bordeaux during World War II. He is credited with saving 10,000 Jews in Nazi-occupied Court an appeal to the Singapore Supreme Court to reverse War II. He is credited with saving 10,000 Jews in Nazi-occupied Journal plans an appeal to the Singapore Supreme Court to reverse a government order cutting its daily circulation from 5,000 to 400. The ministry said the Journal restriction, issued in February, was warranted oent. - by the newspaper's refusal to publish a letter criticizing an article on the Soza Mendes was dismissed country's securities market.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Addressing the diplomat's sons, French Controllers Plan More Strikes : !! Mr. Shamir said: "I am glad to

PARIS (Reuters) - French air traffic controllers planned more work stoppages on Friday after staging a 24-hour strike on Thursday that virtually paralyzed air traffic in and out of France.

The controllers said Thursday night that they would resume daily work.

stoppages of up to two hours on Friday. Their action on Thursday, the latest in a 10-week dispute over pensions, halted almost 90 percent of scheduled flights, the civil aviation authority said, and 40 percent of the

scheduled flights over French air space were canceled.

In a separate dispute over staffing levels in new planes the French. domestic carrier, Air Inter, is to introduce in 1938, the airline's pilots. announced that they would strike Monday and Tuesday.

Austrian Airlines is to introduce noustop flights to New York from Vienna five times a week in 1989, with six weekly flights during the summer. The airline also is planning two weekly flights from Vienna to

The Italian airline Alitalis canceled 20 scheduled flights Friday because of the second two-hour strike in two days by pilots over pay and working conditions, airline officials said. Similar strikes have been called for July 6

Correction

In a special report on the Channel Islands, published June 24 in European and Asian editions, Dean Witter Reynolds (Canada) Inc., the North American stockbrokerage, was incorrectly identified as a bank.

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A 'Symbol of Unity' Divides Nigerians Abuja, population 15,000, is growing in fits and starts toward its fra secession, in which more than a future as the capital of Nigeria, million Bistrans are thought to have died. As recently as three. Four thousand housing units have been completed. And this year, the first seed of bureaucratic life was planted in the future capi-ABUJA, Nigeria — A European contractor slowed his Mercedes to

allow a herd of long-horned cattle to cross a boulevard of this future most powerful nation. In the sparsely populated, wood-ed savanua of central Nigeria, gray metropolis and remarked. "It's easier to make international telephone concrete building skeletous are rising floor by floor, and giant bulldozers are scraping out four-lane expressways, following a blueprint tems in place for 1.5 million people,

> the geographic center of this fractious West African nation has symbolic value, as did the construction in the 1960s of Brasilia, in Brazil's undeveloped interior. "Abuia is meant to be a symbol

of our unity - Lagos is on the periphery of our country," said Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, minister for the Federal Capital Territory. He was referring to Nigeria's capital, on the Atlantic Abdullahi, "The period of oil boom coast 300 miles (485 kilometers) turned into a period of oil doom." southwest of here.

By building the new capital on a \$5.6 billion last year, from \$26 bilsite where nn ethnic groups had lion in 1980. From 1983 to 1985, laid claims, Nigeria's leaders hope most construction here was frozen.

makeshift courtrooms here.

start of a 23-mile expressway leading from the Abuja International Airport to the new capital.

When an American company, International Planning Associates, drew up the master plan for Abuja, Nigeria was at the height of its oil boom. The city was designed to be home to 250,000 people this year and 1.5 million by the year 2000. But in the words of Commodore

Nigeria's oil revenues dropped to

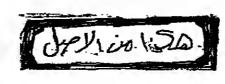
months ago, religious rioting took tal. The first two ministries, Trade about 15 lives and destroyed three and Internal Affairs, moved here, mosques and 129 churches. Hundreds of people accused of taking tries, Finance and Industry, are to part in the riots are now no trial in move here by the end of the year. Commudare Abdallahi has

dozers are scraping out four-iane images in Continuous and in the green drawn up a decade ago by an large billboard painted in the green and white national colors at the date for the official transfer of the capital from Lagos.

In March, the Trade Ministry issued a special directive ordering employees lingering in Lagos to move to Abnja or face disciplinary

The two hotels here, the Hilton and the Agura, hold the city's only restaurants. Four banks are scheduled to open branches later this year. Meanwhile, the shopping district on Festival Road remains qui-

With its fresh air and open spaces, Abuja is best suited for peolaid claims, Nigeria's leaders nope to inspire people to rise above the ethnic and religious divisions that living units all over the city," said the commodore, a Nigerian Air large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon like granite bread loaves, and large rocks that mark Abuja's horizon large rocks t ple who enjoy outdoor recreation.



Infant Mortality: In Some of America's Inner Cities, the Disturbing Odds Are Growing

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gerously underweight in the United States and face a 1 in thousand in 1984, the last year national figures are available. Offic Hill's baby is one of them.

Tia Hill was born in an ambulance speeding to a hospital here June 9. She barely weighed four pounds (1.8 kilograms) and spent her first days of life on a heart monitor in an intensive care unit. She has had jaundice, been on antibiotics and gained just four ounces since

Babies like Tia enter the world with dim prospects here inner-city Detroit, in parts of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, or any place where there are large numbers of people living in poverty. They are the children of unwanted pregnancies and fractured homes, born to mothers who may not have seen a doctor until they went into labor.

These thousands of underdeveloped babies are more likely than other infants to suffer brain hemorrhages,

80 fection, pneumonia or dozens of other life-threaten The statistics are troubling: The rate of infant deaths nationwide has declined only slightly in the last decade, and despite medical advances enabling doctors to save more babies than ever before, the rate has risen in some

Health experts estimate that in some poor urban neighborhoods, more than 30 of every 1,000 infants die in their

New York Times Service rate in the country, just bemnu washington, at 21, 200 DETROIT — Each year, 250,000 babies are born danalmost double the national rate, which was 10.8 per thousand in 1984, the last year national figures are availrate in the country, just behind Washington, at 21, and is and Burma, at 70 per 1,000, and Mexico at 53,

Other big cities have rates well above the national average: Chicago, 16.5 deaths; Philadelphia, 15.5; New York, 13; Los Angeles, 11.

Despite medical advances, the mortality rate seems to be on the rise in many cities. In Washington, for example, it has increased from 19.3 deaths in 1983 to 21 the next year. Infant deaths also rose in Cleveland, Milwaukee, Los

Angeles and Detroit. Those are citywide figures. In impoverished areas, the rates are even higher. On Chicago's South Side, in central Harlem and in poor neighborhoods in Detroit, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities, as many as 25 to 30 babies die for every 1,000 that are born, health officials say. About twice that many babies die in New York's welfare hotel system.

trialized countries.

The United States compares poorly to most other indus-

A report issued earlier this year by the Children's Defense Fund, a Washington lohbying group that deals with child development issues, said the U.S. rate of 10.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births was higher than that in the following countries: Finland, Iceland and Japan, 6 per 1,000; Sweden, 7; Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway witzerland, 8; Canada, France and Luxembourg, 9, In Detroit, nearly 21 of every 1,000 babies die in the first and Australia, Hong Kong, Ireland, Britain and Spain, 10.

Among the worst rates abroad are those for Guatemala addicted or carriers of acquired immune deficiency synnew approaches to the problem, with most seeking to make prenatal care more accessible.

The financial costs alooe worry health care specialists. The average underweight infant spends about 20 days in

Frequently, the mothers have no jobs, little education and no idea where the fathers are. Some mothers are drug-addicted or carriers of AIDS. Others smoke and drink their way through a pregnancy they did not want in the first place.

intensive care at a cost, usually to taxpayers, of up to every 1,000 births. \$1,000 a day, according to experts in the field.

At least 20 percent of those babies must be rehospitalized in the first year of life, and others bear handicaps that require costly surgery and medical care for life.

Frequently, the mothers have no jobs, little education and no idea where the fathers are. Some mothers are drug- more than 15 per 1,000 births.

drome. Others smoke and drink their way through a among pregnant women are cocaine addiction and AIDS. Local governments across the United States are trying pregnancy they did oot want in the first place. And many have no idea when the baby is due until they get their first transportation in a city of automobiles and freeways as an cootraction and see a doctor for the first time in the obstacle to doctor's visits.

o pregatal care and their babies account for two-thirds of all infant deaths

The case of 25-year-old Ollie Hill typifies part of the problem. She was unmarried and unemployed and says she did not have the money for a doctor's visit in her

What are the chances for her baby? One in 15 babies born at her weight — four pounds — die before their first birthday. The odds plummet for those born weighing two

pounds or less: three out of four die within the year. Tia Hill went home after two weeks in the hospital. She weighs four pounds, four ounces and can fit inside a tissue

United States. In 1985, Greene County, the 66th poorest of Alabama's 67 counties, had nearly 40 infant deaths for

In Lee County in South Carolina, where some people have to walk a mile for running water, the rate was 24 deaths. And in parts of New Mexico, where as many as 40 percent of all Native Americans live below the federal poverty level, bahies of Navajo Iodians die at a rate of

In New York, health officials say the leading problems In Detroit, hoscital officials cite inadequate public

And in Los Angeles, city hospitals have been besieged Each year, about 300,000 women give birth after little or with illegal aliens who arrive to labor so that their babies will be American citizens, said Dr. Irwin A. Silberman. director of maternal health and family planning at the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services.

"We have an extremely large influx of undocumented aliens," he said, "most of whom don't speak English, have had little or no prenatal care and don't have Medicaid for

fear it will jeopardize their undiscovered status." Last month, Mayor Marioo S. Barry Jr. of Washington announced measures to cut the infant death rate there. Any woman with a yearly income of \$20,000 or less now qualifies for free prenatal care at public health clinics.

New York City has a telephone line where expectant mothers, in English, Spanish or the French Creole of Infant deaths accompany poverty in every region of the Haitian immigrants, can make appointments to see a

> Los Angeles offers all pregnant women a package deal for prenatal care: They can pay \$20 a visit for seven appointments at Los Angeles County clinics and get naining visits free.

But officials say they are unable to solve the deeper problems of indifference and despair that keep many impoverished women from seeing a doctot or taking care

in Bayonne, New Jersey, where his

father operated a painting busi-

He won a scholarship to Colum-

bia University and worked as a

house painter, waiter, shoe sales-

man, postal clerk and seaman to

After a series of university and

government jobs, Mr. Burns served

as an adviser in the 1968 presiden-

tial campaign of Mr. Nixon, and he joined the White House staff in the

new post of counselor to the presi-

Two years later Mr. Nixoo

named him to the first of two four-

year terms as chairman of the Fed-

Mr. Burns still had six years re-

maining on his original 14-year ap-

pointment as a member of the Fed

board when Mr. Carter declined in

1978 to reappoint him as chairman,

During his four years as Mr.

Reagan's ambassador in Bonn, Mr.

Burns was as blunt and outspoken

confront facts vaguely or oblique-

ly," be said in a newspaper inter-

view. "That has become the mean-

ing of the word, and I think it's

Before various West German au-

diences, Mr. Burns discussed the

possibility of a U.S. military with-

drawal from West Germany, ex-

pressed concern about young Ger-

mans' unfamiliarity with U.S.

affairs and their own national his-

tory, and said he was disappointed

by Bonn's besitant backing of U.S.

policy in El Salvador and its re-

served reaction to repression in Po-

He tried to meet regularly with

The West German press referred

"You're called a diplomat if you

but he opted to leave the panel.

eral Reserve.

awful."

pay for his room and board.

Marine General Assails

Paul Xavier Kelley, who retires as commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps at the end of June, says 1 20 American mothers who work and send their children to "faceless" centers rather than stay home to care for them are weakening the moral fiber of the United States. The four-star general also as-

sailed the banning of organized — why not have prayer in public schools, an action patriotic values." said has weakened the moral fiber of American youth.

"I know I'm going to walk in a very, very tender area," General Kelley said during a farewell breakfast with reporters on Thursday, but I'm going to walk there any-

"Fifty percent of the mothers today work. And that means that a number of our children are not getting the kind of upbringing in their thome that you and I had. Instead, their moral upbringing is being dictated by some nameless, faceless child-care center. A lot of people aren't going to like that remark, but I'm going to say it anyway.

"And then - you won't like this remark - we took God out of

The general spoke in response to questions about the moral fiber in the Marine Corps, which he has day. He was asked specifically whether nel North's "call" on whether to the alleged involvement of marines. in espionage activities in Moscow and the initial refusal by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a Ma- ence to Colonel North's refusal to rine officer, to testify before con-gressional tran-contra self-incrimination, guaranteed by cence."

investigators indicated a lack of moral fiber in the Marine Corps.

The general replied that moral

"We are approaching in this country the fundamental problem with the moral fiber of the future youth of America," General Kelley said. "I've made a recommendation that we've got an institute for everything else — we've got an insti-tute for AIDS and all these things - why not have an institute for

moral deterioration. The latent it's sort of waiting to happen. That's philosophical, for what it's worth. But I've thought about it for

He was a decorated battalion commander in Vietnam and became the top-ranking U.S. Marine on July 1,

vices Committee recommended him for confirmation on Wednes-

"My problem," he said in refer-

AMERICAN TOPICS



country the fundamental problem with the future youth of

"And I didn't say except when

Mr. Robertson has put together

prospective candidates to keep fi- the Republican national chairman.

ate a potential candidacy," a stage called "testing the waters." Once a politician develops an presidential campaign and raises funds in excess of what could reasonably be expected to be used for

nanced a closed-circuit televised announcement to 216 meeting places across the country when be declared, "If a year from today, three million registered voters have signed petitions telling me that they will pray, that they will work, that they will give toward my election, then I will run."

Oral Roberts Says He Raised Dead

United Press International TULSA, Oklahema - Otal Roberts, the television evangelist, has claimed at a religious conference that he had raised people from the dead, but he declined to discuss the resurrections.

into details about raising the dead and moved to other topics.

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Republicans Link Drop "testing the waters" stage. Mr. Nurtle said Mr. Robertson will dis-

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS -- Contribuand be bas raised more than \$7 tions to the Republican Party have million, second only to Vice Presi- dropped by about 8 percent this year, depressed at least in part by U.S. government rules permit the Iran-contra affair, according to

nances secret as long as their activi- The chairman, Frank J. Fahrenkoof Jr., said Thursday that the party would have to cut its annual budget by about \$2.9 million.

He said the party also was sufferorganization along the lines of a ing because it was in competition with seven Republican presidential candidates who are trying to fill their own campaign coffers. He said that direct-mail fund raising generally had suffered from the controversy over the Reverend Jun Bakker and his fall from the leadership of the PTL television ministry.

At a meeting of the national committee in New Orleans, where the Republicans will hold their national convention in August 1988, would seek to persuade conservative Southern Democrats to vote in

He predicted that the effort by or Harold Washington, has been Southern Democrats to concentrate their state presidential primaries on one day, March 8, would prove to be "a drastic mistake" or. because "vast numbers of conservative Democrats" could end up Dunne as the party chairman coocasting their ballots in Republican solidated political power for the

Jesse L. Jackson, and hy more lib. Dunne was favored by Mr. Washeral Southerners, who, he said, are ington as a "unity leader" who

He said the national committee party, which often has split along would assist Southern state parties racial lines. He was one of the few in developing programs to entice Democratic leaders to support Mr. Democrats to vote for a Republi- Washington, the first black mayor can presidential candidate

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia — either do not have registration by party or have



election in 1983.

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Joachim Goldenstein The only Grand Hotel located in the heart of Geneva's business

Arthur Burns, Ex-Chief

tions following a triple-bypass heart operation in April.

The administrations of Presidents Kennedy and Johnsoo called on him for advice oo economics and he served as President Ronald Reagan's ambassador to West Germany from 1981 to 1985.

Federal Reserve Board, the natioo's central bank, from 1970 to 1978, serving uoder Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter.

banking community, he was a symbol of fiscal stability who struggled to check inflation and curb government spending. On Capitol Hill he was held in a kind of veneration normally reserved for presidents, even by representatives and senators who disagreed with his poli-

He was a jealous protector of the

In 1977 Mr. Burns' opposition Mr. Fahrenkopf and other Rewas instrumental in killing a propublicans said that despite the deposal by Mr. Carter for a tax rebate

about \$35.1 million by year's end, and subsequently an apology — according to Terry Wade, the nafrom a White House aide, Charles to him more than once as "that

> He was accused in 1972 of baving deliberately promoted an easy money policy at the Fed in an effort to assist Mr. Nixon's re-elec-

was once characterized as the slow-

As an economist be was a pioneer in the study and theory of business cycles. While he doubted that economic fluctuations could ever be eliminated, he did believe that they could be held within tolerable limits.

He opposed large expansions or contractions in the money supply, and he believed that econom trends could be forecast by studying such hasic indicators as construction starts and stock prices.

He was a conservative who also believed that the federal government should act as an employer of last tesort, and he opposed taxing any income under \$3,500. "Why

seig in Stanislau, a part of Austria-Hungary that is now in the Soviet





U.S. Working Mothers By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON - General deterioration was nationwide.

> He recommended that a group of U.S. scholars be convened "to examine" the moral "problems of this country" and develop solutions.
> "It's there," he said of national

an awful long time." General Kelley, 59, grew up in Boston. He graduated from Villanova University and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1950.

wear his uniform while appearing before congressional investigators.

He will be succeeded next month by Lieutenant General Alfred M. the Fifth Amendment to the Con-Gray Jr. The Senate Armed Ser-stitution, "is that 41 years ago I put

General Kelley said it was Colo-

We are

moral fiber of the America.

- General Paul Kelley, Marine commandant

and domestic

man to take the Fifth Amendment I am not presuming from that that

up my hand and swore to defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign Ollie North takes the Fifth Amendment. He has a right as a service-

Hesitates On Finances By Thomas B. Edsall Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Pat Robertson, the television evangelist is skirting Federal Election Commission rules and will soon be the only major prospective presidential candidate declining to disclose his campaign finances. In addition, Mr. Robertsoo is running into difficulty reaching his goal of collecting three million signatures on a petition supporting his

approaching in this

ly declare support for Mr. Robertson, his or her name will be added

Robertson campaign is still in the his candidacy in September. a staff of 65 - the largest of any prospective presidential candidate

Robertson

candidacy. After assembling pen-

tions for more than nine months

and with less than three months to

go before his self-imposed Sept. 17

800,000 to 900,000 oames, accord-

tog to his campaign manager.

adline, he has collected only

In order to reach the three mil-

lion goal, Mr. Robertson is aban-

doning the requirement that the

petitions be "signed." Instead, the

campaign is setting up volunteer phone banks, and if someone con-

tacted by phone is willing to vetbal-

R. Marc Nuitle, the manager,

said that Mr. Robertson does not

have to file a detailed report of his

campaign finances on July 15 -

when all the other candidates are

expected to do so - because the

to the petition.

dent George Bush.

exploratory activities," the candidate must begin to make public reports to the commission, according to the rules.

Mr. Nuttle contended that the decisioo not to disclose finances is legitimate despite the fund raising and large staff because all of the activities of the Americans for Robertsoo Committee are devoted to the petition drive, which, seconding to Mr. Nuttle, is a "testing the

waters" activity. Last Sept. 17, Mr. Robertson fi-

"Tve had to stop a sermon, go back, and raise a dead person," Mr. Roberts said Thursday night at a conference at Oral Roberts University. "It did improve my altar call

Mr. Roberts, who earlier this year told his faithful that he would die unless they donated \$8 million to his ministry, said he could not go

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Of the Fed, Is Dead at 83 States when he was 10. He grew up

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Arthur F. Burns, 83, who served as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, an economics adviser to four presidents and U.S. ambassador to West Germany, died Friday of complica-

An economist who had taught at Columbia and Rutgers universities, Mr. Burns also served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Eisenhower. He was credited with transforming the council into a kind of economics general staff for the White

Mr. Burns was chairman of the

To the natioo's business and

Fed's independence from other government agencies, and be was not afraid to disagree with the nal Democrats to vote in Republi-

cline in contributions, the party of \$50 per person. He drew the wrath of the Nixon groups of young Germans, and he It expected contributions of White House in 1971 with a call for acted as a private and unofficial \$17.4 million for the first half of wage and price controls, an act that adviser to Chancellor Helmut this year and anticipated a total of brought a bitter personal attack -

tional committee's director of com-W. Colson. munications.

But Mr. Wade said the party originally had counted on \$38 milbion in cootributions this year and

as a result would have to trim some tion, a charge be denied. With his omnipresent pipe, his shock of unruly silver hair and his deliberate and cautious manner of speech, Mr. Burns appeared every ioch the university professor. He

Gets His First Ally est talker and fastest thinker in Washington. CHICAGO - Edward R. Vrdolyak, the chief political foe of May-

replaced as chairman of the Cook County Democratic Party by George Dunne, an ally of the may-The election oo Thursday of Mr. mayor, who will have an ally in the

tax poverty?" was his reasoning. He was born Arthur Frank Burn-

jump. We never practice or give a thought to how we play. It's like I came dribbling out of my mother's womb." Mr. Ponder resumes: "Take, for example, the vocabulary of sportscasting. Black people with any sense of pride must watch TV sports with a resilient

spirit or with the sound turned

Black Players Draw

Unwitting Racial Shirs

Larry Bird of the Boston

Celtics is a fine basketball play-

er who happens to be white, writes Rhinold Lamar Ponder

io The New York Times, and it is not Mr. Bird's fault that

"what one bears on television

and reads in the newspapers is

that Larry Bird's skill rests on

'intelligence' and 'hard work,'

whereas a black player's skill is

something natural, uncoo-

scious, God-given."

Mr. Ponder, a professor of

constitutional law at the City

College of New York, quotes Isaiah Thomas, a guard for the

Detroit Pistons, on how black

players are described in the me-

dia: "When Bird makes a great play, it's due to his thinking and

his work habits. It's not the case

for blacks. All we do is run and

movements 'acrobatic.' Laudatory words - but also words

TWIN BILL - The twins Don Shaw, left, and Ron Shaw look after their newborns.

The twins married twin sisters, Dawn and Shanne, seven years ago in a double

that perpetuate a stereotype." The writer concluded, "Coverage of all sports, especially basketball, must become more incisive, analytical and nonra-Short Takes

The validity of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) is being increasingly questioned. Midd-lebury College in Vermont and Union College in New York said this spring that they would no longer require applicants to take the SAT, a staple in college admissions for five decades. In Maine, Bates and Bowdom colleges have not required SAT scores in years. Some educators are concerned that the test does not predict college performance as well as high school grades and that it gives an advantage to students whose families can afford high-priced test-preparation courses. The anti-SAT movement is hardly a stampede, however: 1,600 colleges still use the SAT, including 400

that have joined the program in the past nine years. "Great film! Tough to market!" That was the experts' as-sessment of "River's Edge," a somber film loosely based on the real murder of a 14-year-old

ceremony. Both women delivered within hours of each other but neither had twins. watch' because of their 'great athletic abilities.' They had, we Milpitas, California, high school pupil by her 16-year-old were told, the 'natural edge.'
Their shots were 'easy,' their boyfriend. He took his schoolmates to view the corpse, but for two days nobody called the police. The film, produced by the small Hemdale studio, played to full houses in New York and Los Angeles for three weeks before distribution was expanded. Russell Schwartz of Island films, the distributor, artributed its success to "bleak

> Postmaster General Preston R. Tisch says be wants to create a fleet of mobile postal vans, fashioned after the familiar ice cream truck, that would dispense stamps and other postal services to neighborhoods. "My goal," he said, "is to do whatever is needed to establish the Postal Service as the leading service enterprise in America.

The image of the Virgin Mary seemingly appeared on the side of an empty house in Hanover Township, Pennsylvania, after a new street light was installed last mouth. People streamed into the community to kneel and pray before the image. Then the police asked a neigh-bor, Richard Chintilla, to open one of his windows, ending a reflection from the street light, and the image disappeared. To make sure it does not reappear, the township is moving the light

-ARTHUR HIGBEE



can primaries.

was still strong financially.

Chicago's Mayor

New York Times Service

Mr. Vrdolyak, who wrested con-

Mr. Fahrenkopf also said the party As Party Leader Republican presidential primaries next year.

"The Republican Party is going post for the first time since his first to have a much more conservative slate of candidates on the ballot than the Democrats will." Mr. Fah- trol of the party from Mr. Dunne in renkopf said. He said the Demo- 1982, resigned amid speculation cratic primaries would be dominated by hlacks "votiog almost A product of the old Irish wing monolithically" for the Reverend of the Democratic Party, Mr.

out of step with regional sentiment, could mend the divisions in the

Eight Southern and border states



and shopping center.



diamantexport BVBA Established 1928 ellikaanstraat 62, B-2018 Antwerp Belgium - Tel.: (32.3) 234.07.51. Telex: 71779 syl b. at the Diamond Club Bldg. Gold Medal



In a recent game on televi-sion, the word 'smart' was used only once, and then in refrence to Bird." He continued: Only Bird, it was suggested,

players, they were wondrous to

cars. have been met.

knew how and when to stop, fake and shoot. As for the black

TOSSING

SOUTH KOREA SOLYNPIC EVENTS

By Michael Robinson

of South Korean politics, the seemingly total absence of "fair play." Yet, in the last 80 years, Korea has had to endure brutal colonization marked by economic exploitation, impoverishment and a catastrophic civil war. Catching its breath under U.S. political domination in the 1950s, South Korea plunged after 1960 into a sustained and rapid economic development that has fundamentally altered the way in which South Koreans live and work.

We are accustomed to thinking that as non-Western societies "mod-

SEOUL — Americans, snaug in a conize" they become more like ours. 200-year tradition of stable politics, often wonder why upwardly mobile and highly educated societies like was managed in roughly 200 years. that in South Kores cannot find a the people in what is now South mechanism for orderly dialogue and political give-and-take. We are baf-iled by the hlack-and-white character government has been happy to tour the accomplishments as a miracle. and, given the widespread enthusiasm for the Korean model of economic development among This World economists, it seems that message has been received.

Yet the South Koreans are now prisoners of their own success. No only are demands for open access u. Korean markets being made by oth ers, but pressure is rising in broade. circles for the South Korean politica system to more closely approximate the more ideal world standards in democracy and basic human rights.

The economic growth that ha seen South Korea rise from a war devastated, underdeveloped nation. to a rapidly industrializing countr with a substantial middle class, wit family income in the \$10,000 range has sent aspirations soaring. Al. though a college education is exper sive, costing the equivalent of \$2,50 to \$3,500 per year, families scrim and pool their money to have a chil obtain a higher education. The num ber of universities and the studer population, representing a postwa-baby boom" in South Korea, have mushroomed in the last 10 year.

South Korea has done in 50 years what took 200 in the West.

There are more than 100 institu tions of higher education and hun dreds of thousands of students, and their effect is magnified be

cause they are concentrated in the national and provincial capitals. Although labor, which has suffered from the government's policy of sup-pressing wages, has been part of the opposition movement, it is the strdents who form the vanguard in the current demands for reform and democratization. Idealistic and spirited. in the same vein as were the American student participants in the civic rights movement of the 1960s, South Corean students find the prospect of becoming well-paid businessmen and bureaucrats no longer enough. In a highly literate country in which the censored, captive press has been looked on as a joke, they are demand

ing an end to militaristic authoritary ianism and a voice in shaping the future, especially since it wil take a further economic surge for

Demands for democratic institutions and guarantees for human-rights are ideas that students here share with the traditional opposition forces, both past and present. However the students also emphasize U.S. culpability in supporting the military dominated politics since the 1961 coup of Park Chung Hee. Furthermore, they question the role of the United States and Japan in South Korea's economic development, and urge a new focus on issues This focus on strategic and economic dependency augments the stident's increasingly strident nation : . alism — a nationalism that is based: . on pride in economic development. and a perception of South Korea's

Why the skepticism? Look at the rules the bureaucrats imposed. The clevated international stature. driver can drive only after his regular Although most South Koreans are uneasy with the more extreme stutold, he must pay an annual license fee of 560 rubles (\$850), which is dent views and neo-Marxist rhetoric, there is widespread support of the demands for constitutional revision and direct presidential elections. The escalating violence since June 10 has ... forced the government to reconsider the idea of dialogue and compromise. scope and dermatological and vene-real disease tests. The same type of While it is the students who have led --constricting regulations have been adopted by the bureaucrats ordered the way and who have provided the dramatic imagery for the world press, opposition party leaders have the support of a hroad range of religious.

Bureaucrats will grudgingly accede to the letter of the law. But since they As an American, I worry about my have seen other reformers come and government's response to the extraordigo, they want to make sure that if, in a tary situation here, and I hope that the few years. Mr. Gorbachev goes, too, Reagan administration does not revert to supporting "stability" at the cost of they will not be vulnerable to charges that they allowed the exploitation of draconian repression. Recent public statements urging South Korea's govthe Soviet people. The irony is that to the extent that most bureaucrass beernment to return to negotiations, and have that way, even the modest pro-posals offered so far will not succeed to check the urge for military intervention, are an encouraging shift from a past policy of "quiet" diplomacy. and the nation may lose its best chance m decades for meaningful reform.

The writer, professor of economics at Wellesley College and associate director of the Russian Research Ceraer at Harvard, visited the Soviet Union this month. He contributed this comment to in Korean history. He contributed this The New York Times. digital la color de

comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Polska" gives prominence to a Rome

dispatch stating that "Vatican circles

have watched with understanding

and approval the growing friendship

between Poland and Roumania." Ac-

cording to the dispatch, the "Polish-

The writer, an associate professor of

history and Korean studies at the University of Southern California, is in South Korea researching a new project

1912: Grand Prix Finish 1937: King Carol's Visit

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

DIEPPE—Boillot, driving a Pengeot WARSAW—A special train of 12 machine, today [June 26] won the Grand Prix de l'Antomobile-Club-de France, with Wagner, at the steering wheel of a F.I.A.T., second. Boillot's time for the 20 laps of the circuit of 77 diplomatic staffs. They were met and diplomatic staffs. They were met and diplomatic staffs. They were met and diplomatic staffs.

kilomètres — a total of 1.540 kilo-mètres, half of which was covered Moscicki and Marshal Smigly-Rydz, yesterday — was 13 hours, 58 min-utes, 2 seconds. Wagner's time was 14 through the crowded streets profuseutes, 2 seconds. Wagner's time was 14 through the crowded streets, profuse-bours, 38 minutes, 8 seconds. The ly decorated with Polish and Ronmawinner's average [speed] was 110 kin mian flags. The semi-official "Gazeta lometres an hour. Bruco-Brown, who Polska" gives prominence to a Rome drove a F.J.A.T., and who at the end of the first ten laps was the leader, was out of the race officially in the fourth round today because his petrol tank sprang a leak and he was forced to replenish his supply of fuel. As the Roumanian alliance was not a strictly

said: "Just don't do it on the streets

private-public life problems.

and frighten the horses."

subscribe to Lady Randolph Churchill's standard on how to keep personal behavior private. Although she is remembered because she was the mother of Winston Churchill, not for her active extramarital sex life, she

The Washington Post.

The Contra Follies Are Still Playing in Washington

By Flora Lewis

CLUBBING

P ARIS — Attempts in force some clarity on whether a chance exists for a political settlement in Central America are stumbling again. Evidence points to another muted fight between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the National Security Council, the NSC, despite the

Herald Eribune

A Sad Day at the Vatican

Pope John Paul II is a virtuoso at sending subtle signals. Consider the distance and found himself unwelcome as an official

Biggest Debt Gets Worse

Trade: It's Good, and Bad

Other Comment

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visitor anywhere in the democratic West.

an invitation from the Holy See. The Vali-

can minimized the visit as a courtesy to the

chief of a predominantly Roman Catholic

state. That seemed reasonable: John Paul

has also accorded audiences to communists.

But surely this was an appropriate time to recall the horrors of the Nazi years, as he

did on his visit to West Germany only last

month. There were a bundred calibrated

ways to put space between his church and

his importuning visitor. That the pope

chose none prompts questions, and sadness.

The name Waldheim is on a watch list of

prohibited visitors to the United States he-

cause he concealed his war record. Those

who know him insist that this lover of

ceremony will never resign. No doubt he

will now knock on other doors, seeking

legitimation. Whether he is shunned or ad-

mitted, the angry arguments and demon-

strations will go on. The reputations of

Austria, and now the Vatican, are already

tarnished by this former lieutenant who has

ahroad - just over a trillion dollars, the

Commerce Department says - and the \$1.3-

plus trillion that foreigners have put in the

United States. Some of that foreign invest-

ment has gone into long-term direct invest-ment, such as huilding factories and buying

companies. But most of it, more than \$850

billion, is in the form of bank deposits and

securities. It can be moved easily, and it is

It's already putting constraints on U.S. economic policy. If the United States were

to slide toward a recession, one traditional

remedy would be to drop interest rates, But

to keep financing its trade deficit, and to

keep those invested billions of foreigners'

dollars from fleeing, it now has to hold its

interest rates up. In the next recession the

Federal Reserve Board will have far less

This rising debt is an erosion of national

control and power. It has all happened under

this president. When Mr. Reagan came to

office, the United States was the world's

biggest creditor. The trade deficits started in

1982, and now the deht is swelling beyond

anything in the world's experience. What's

Mr. Reagan going to do about it? He's going

America. The surplus nations respond that it takes two to make a trade deficit. They

want Washington to halance the hudget,

and they want Americans to save enough to

supply the needs of both government and industry. Then there would be no excess

Both sides are right. The larger truth is

that Americans are absorbing too much of

their output and their trade partners too

little. The coincidence of this profligacy and

their obsession with exports allowed the

imbalance to balloon without creating suf-

Private investors have forced the issue by

set in the Reagan administration's palmier

days. But their refusal has yet to compel

leaders to face up to economic realities. If

Japan and Germany don't soon stimulate

their economies while America tightens its

belt, the dollar will have to take another

tumble to induce investors to hold their assets

in this currency. That will further disrupt trade

and capital flows, most likely tipping an un-

steady world economy into serious recession.

through this time, the world is hardly home

free. Successful development will inevitably

increase the number of economic players and

increase interdependence. Just how political

leaders will cope with the loss of economic

sovereignty is unclear. What is clear is that

the impending modest decline in the U.S.

trade deficit is no substitute for tough policy

decisions and coordinating national policies.

cavortions: Mr. Bush has saddled himself,

over six years, with an image of henpecked

boredom. But there is also potential hlackness

to the farce. If the smears, wherever they come

from, are in any respect found in have sub-

stance, then a smirking Washington will swift-

ly don its mask of prurient outrage and burn

Mr. Bush's last chances of the presidency.

Very few personal - which means human

-lives can withstand the minute hy minute

scrutiny that running for president entails.

More and more wholly qualified Americans are declining to submit themselves and their

families in the ordeal of seeking high office.

Is this what Moral Majority wants? Are these

the standards which go with election to the

The Guardian (London).

highest office in the Western world?

That's potty; and hypocritical to book

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Even if the economic powers muddle

o hold dollars at the inflated va-

demand for imported goods.

ficient corrective pressures.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

to leave it, apparently, to his successor.

sensitive to market interest rates.

flexibility than in the last one.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

forgonen much, and learned little.

terrorists and fascists.

To end his isolation, he evidently begged

disapproval he managed to convey in his

recent meeting with Chile's dictator, Gener-

al Augusto Pinochet. But the pontill's sub-

tlety deserted him Thursday at the Vatican

when be welcomed Kurt Waldheim - with

praise for past good works and not so much

as a frown about the darker past that Aus-

The pope's agreement to the Waldheim

visit caused consternation and pain, some of which quickly boiled up into overwrought

oratory. This pope, who lived through the

occupation of Poland, needs no instruction

in the horrors of Nazism. This pope, the first to visit a synagogue, has worked sensitively

to heal ancient wounds. Fairness suggested

There were none; only praise for Kurt Waldheim, peacemaker. The effect is 10

In his years as United Nations secretary-

general, Mr. Waldheim surprised his staff

with his thirst for ceremonial honors. Then

he surprised the world when it turned out

that he had, denials notwithstanding,

served in a Balkan regiment that was impli-

cated in grisly war crimes. An Austrian

magazine exposed the truth when he was

had run up a foreign debi larger ihan

Brazil's. By the end of 1986, that foreign

debt was larger than those of Brazil, Mexi-

co and Argentina put together.

The trade deficit generates this debt, and a hig trade deficit pushes it up fast. The Commerce Department published figures

this week showing that the country's total

foreign debt, public and private, came to

\$264 billion last Dec. 31. That figure, as the

department's economists pointed out, is not

a precise count hut a rough estimate - and,

you should be aware, a deliberately conser-

vative one. It does not take account of the

inflows of foreign money that escape the

statistical counting systems; the evidence

suggests that these inflows have grown large

over the past decade. How large? A reason-

able estimate of the accumulated uncount-

ed debt over that decade might be around

\$90 billion. And in the six months since the

beginning of the year, the continuing trade

deficit has added another \$70 billion or so

of debt, That suggests a current total U.S. foreign deht of about \$420 billion.

Latin debts are mostly in the form of loans

owed to hanks in the United States, Europe

and Japan. The U.S. foreign debt is the

difference between American investments

dollar is finally evident in improved trade

statistics. That's the good news. But with-

out further painful actions, the present \$160

billion trade deficit will level off in a few

years at about \$100 hillion. At that point,

Washington, Bonn and Tokyo will still have

to make all of the unpleasant economic

decisions they've been putting off for a

decade - above all, to act on the reality

What a difference a cheaper dollar can

make: American manufacturers who were

barely hanging on through the dark days of

1982-85 are now cost competitive at home

and abroad. With Congress debating fierce-

trade news couldn't have come at a better

time. A competitive exchange rate won't

hring back the good old days for labor-

intensive industries that can't match costs

in, say, Mexico or China. But anyone who

recognizes that the United States gains

from open trade can now point to the suc-

cesses of mainstream American producers.

able" projections of American trade pros-

pects hardly signal the end of U.S. problems.

A decade ago, a deficit of \$10 billion or \$20

billion was considered unsustainable. Today.

despite the fact that American producers can

hold their own with foreign competitors at

current exchange rates, few analysts expect

the trade deficit to fall much below \$100

billion. Reagan administration analysts attri-

bute this chronic imbalance to the unwilling-

ness of Japan and West Germany to stimu-

late their economies, diverting into domestic

More Smut in Washington

Several nasty little piles of personal dung

hriefly distigured Britain's election campaign. A number of libel writs were issued; some still

await resolution. But no one, at the end of the

day, could truly say that any of the dirt mattered a damn. Which is as it should be.

But beware of complacency. We had, hy

common consent, the closest simulation of an

American campaign ever. And the campaign

now being waged in America is setting new

records for dotty morality. Last month we

bade farewell to Gary Hart. This week - in a

development of stunning unlikelihood — it is Vice President George Bush who is denounc-ing his Republican rival, Boh Dole, for

spreading somewhat misty tales of extramari-

tal infidelity. There's a comic side in these

Now for the bad news. The latest, "favor-

that the world is one economy.

L

994 40% 23%

NONPARAT THEORY OF THE STATE OF THE STATE TO STATE THE STATE OF THE ST

waiting to hear his balancing remarks.

slight all the victims of Hitler's war.

tria's president has struggled to hide.

change in White House advisers.
The focus is the plan of President
Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, which calls for cease-fires in the region, an end to all foreign military aid and free elections with full political guarantees. Europeans and most Latin American states support the Arias plan. Officially, so does the United States, but

Mr. Arias was called to see President Ronald Reagan last week in a meeting with six senior advisers from the White House and the State Department. Afterward, a report apparently issued by someone on the White House staff said that Mr. Reagan strongly criticized the plan. There were different versions, both from the State Department and Mr. Arias,

reached by telephone in San Jose. Mr. Arias said that Mr. Reagan had expressed support for the plan but wanted some "loopholes" cor-rected. He said that Mr. Reagan did not discuss details, and that he felt епсоцгадеd hecause the U.S. president "listened a lot" and said little.

Privately, a State Department official criticized the White House version as being too negative. A meeting of the five Central American presidents, scheduled for this month in Guatemala, has been put off until Aug. 6 at the request of El Salvador's president, José Napoleon Duarte, but was not postponed indefinitely, as first claimed in Washington.

Election RIGGING

Mr. Arias is pushing for the meeting as a way of putting Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Sandinist leader, to a straightforward test: Will he make serious political concessions to end what has become the United States's proxy war? Mr. Ortega had used the excuse of the delay, which he claimed was at U.S. insistence, to say he wouldn't come in August. This week, Mr. Ortega said he would be at the meeting.

Meanwhile, the State Department bas been fighting the White House over the appointment of a new U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua. Harry Bergold, the veteran career ambassador, wants to leave by July, and was to be replaced by Mary Mochary, a Republican former mayor of Montclair. New Jersey, who has no background for the joh and does not speak Spanish. It has been settled that a Foreign Service officer will go, but it is still in dispute as to wbo.

On the face of it, the internal Reagan administration quarrel seems to be on minor points. Mr. Arias's plan calls for a cease-fire simultaneous with the start of internal negotia-tions. Both the State Department and the NSC object because that would cut off aid to the contras before Sandinist concessions were assured. This is the main so-called loophole.

According to Mr. Arias, Mr. Reagan is still determined to ask Congress in September for more contra military aid. But there is strong opposition in Congress, and the administration would have a far better chance of getting its request if it showed clear

support for a modified Arias plan.

What really seems to be going on, beneath the word games, is an argu-ment over whether to give diplomacy a real try or whether the United States should keep the war going by hook or by crook until the Sandinists collapse. A key figure is José Sozzano, Latin American expert on the NSC, He was formerly head of the Cuban-American Foundation, a right-wing organization of Cuban emigres that is building a well-funded, vocal lobby reminiscent of the China lobby of the 1950s. He is said to have been named to

the NSC at the insistence of former UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick;

Frank Carlucci, the national security adviser, has told friends that he has to take care to stay out of trouble with Mrs. Kirkpatrick. This is another example of the new White House stalf worrying more about pressure from compromises with Congress to end the current friction. It is the opposite of what the White House chief of staff, Howard Baker, said would be his priority when he took the job.

In terms of Nicaraguan policy, the upshot is a kind of tacit alliance between the Sandinists and the hard-line contra supporters to keep fighting so each can avoid compromise. It doesn't serve moderates on either side. : Senator Dave Durenberger, who

opposes both the Sandinists and the contras, points out that: "the real. question is not whether we support democracy in Nicaragna. The ques-tion is how best to achieve it. Specifically, how will \$40 million for morel in military aid support the fostering of democracy in Nicavagua? I have never, in six years of debate, heard a satisfactory answer to this question."

next question is: How hard will Mr.

govern without them or against their will. On every decree of his they have

Central Committee plenum. His

As John Stuart Mill predicted, even

legal, even encouraged. But not one

government taxi driver out of the 20 I questioned in Moscow and Leningrad

private taxi drivers, and I've met the

work and on weekends. As I was also

equal to as much as four months of

the average wage. Then, a private

driver must take an annual medical

examination that includes a fluoro-

to oversee the creation of joint-ven-

tures with foreign capitalist investors.

one fool who has decided to try."

chances do not seem good.

There is no such answer. So the

Shultz will push, this time around, to save the NSC and the White House from repeating the follies now on display at the congressional hearings?

Bureaucrats: The Bane of Both Gorbachev and Czar

By Marshall I. Goldman

VIENNA — What a difference a year makes! A year ago, in Leningrad. Soviet economists bitterly defended the economic status quo and criticized a foreign visitor who dared to suggest that radical reform might be necessary. Some of their counterparts in Moscow had begun to share foreigners' doubts, but in outlying areas the word had yet to filter down that "criticism" was now in and "de-

fensiveness" was out. Today, economists in Leningrad are almost as willing to acknowledge the need for serious change as their comrades in Moscow. In fact, most of their defensiveness is gone. When it comes to arms control and the specifics of economic reform, one can still to have an all-out confrontation. For years, debating with Soviet econocooperative husiness. Administrative of them to Siberia, but he cannot law. One said, There are virtually no

mists often seemed like talking to stone walls. But maybe those walls bad ears, after all,

In nationally circulated journals, Soviet economists today openly espouse views that, as recently as 1983, could appear only in classified form. Some want to do away completely with central planning and finance. Others argue that all controls over imports and exports should be abolished and that rubles be made freely convertible into dollars, other Western currencies and the yen.

Whether or not there should be any control over prices is as hotly argued as how high the level of imemploybave a good argument. But it's hard ment should be and how many work- himself is powerless against the hu-

controls are bad, profits are good — a tacit veto, hy merely refraining and all of this is to be done to make from carrying it into effect." controls are bad, profits are good -

socialism work better.

Those who regard all this as abandoning Communism are keeping a low profile, at least for now. Yet proposed reforms and Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to runk them through are hearly forts to push them through are barely visible. What is the problem?

The problem is that the interest of the hureaucracy and the deeply root-ed planning system conflict with Mr. Gorbachev's far-reaching reforms. Efforts to modernize Russia are not 1, private business - for example, opnew, and Mr. Gorbachev is not alone crating a private taxicab - bas been in encountering resistance.

As one observer put it: The czar

apparent conflicts of interest and

hle inquiry become far harder to deter-

mine. In some cases, the mouries are

clearly out of bounds. The New York

Times provided an example of this

recently when it asked presidential

candidates to furnish medical records

and waive privacy rights to raw FBI

files that are notoriously filled with

unsubstantiated bearsay and outright

falsehoods. The request subsequently,

and wisely, was withdrawn.

For public officials, the problem is

how to deal with these questions with-

out adding to the rumor mills by di-

rectly addressing the subject. One way, of course, is to keep your house in

order. Another was demonstrated re-

cently by Representative Barney

Frank, the Democrat from Massachu-

setts who is a much-respected member

of Congress. He volunteered that he

was a homosexual, in an interview

with The Boston Globe newspaper,

and did so, as far as I know, merely to

establish that fact publicly and under

no duress. His statement attracted lit-

have had no effect on his public career.

tle attention nationally and seems to

Another example involves George

Bush. To quote from the current issue

Beyond these, the lines of responsi-

areas of financial vulnerability.

Enough of This Rumormongering

W ASHINGTON — Even for in-cessantly gossipy Washington. the rumor mills have been working overtime of late. Phone calls about the supposed behavior of public fig-ures are numerous. Most deal with presidential candidates, though some concern alleged sexual rings, gay and straight, and they all come in the

guise of whispered inquiries or tips:
"Have you heard about ...?" "Her name is - and she lives at ... When are you going to publish the

Some of the callers, whether identified or anonymous, claim to have detailed, documented information about the private lives of public figures. Others employ an even more insidious technique. They claim that such-and-such a publication or television network is about to publish or broadcast an explosive story about X. thus appealing to one's inherent com-

petitive journalistic instincts.
In other words, if you don't have this hot story, you'd better get it. Otherwise, he prepared to suffer the professional consequences: So long Washington, hello Dubuque, lowa.

new twist on Leo Durocher's famed

By Haynes Johnson

Given the Gary Hart debacle and what appears to be America's insatiable bunger for salacious details on the lives of those who pass for the mighty and the celebrated, these kinds of incidents are perhaps inevitable. But they represent something more than rumormongering in the form of mali-cious gossip. They are evidence of the further hlurring of what constitutes proper inquiry into personal conduct of public figures, especially officials, and of the erosion of standards of propriety, relevance and fairness.

For journalists, the combination of a permissive environment and heightened competitive pressure - if you don't do it, somebody else will — pro-sents a particularly difficult problem.

disclosure of the private financial resources and ohligations of candidates and officials sheds light on

Obviously, knowing about certain aspects of the lives of public officials represents a legitimate public interest. Character does count. Personal and professional relationships, particularly those with key advisers and associates, are important. The state of health, including mental, can be critical in the exercise of power. Full

This pressure approach provides a adage. In journalism, as in baseball, nice guys finish last — or not at all.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Those Roads to Change

Regarding the feature "20 Years on the Back Roads of America" (June 18) by Charles Kurole:

Coming from a small town in Minnesota. I grew up knowing some of the back roads Mr. Kuralt so diligently sought out. I can agree with what he has found involving the general attitude and friendliness of the people.

But he's wrong that change in America does not have "much to do" with Congress or presidents. A hotel bill of \$9.71 in 1967, as he says, would now be \$97.11. Does he think that hike choosing those representatives. was made at the whim of the manager. or because of economic stands taken by presidents in the last 20 years?

And the farm family watching the news on television, they are more than just inquisitive. They are anxiously awaiting news of trade embargoes or dropping crop prices. Their discussion

focuses not on just current events but on bow to avoid having their farm become the next auctioned off. I take seriously the fact that the

people we elect are representatives of our thoughts and ideologies. After seeing what changes were wrought in the first four years of the Reagan administration, I tried to work against some of them, I then felt I was being grossly misrepresented both in my country and abroad. What people must see is that their leaders do make changes, for better or for worse, and that it is they, the people, who are responsible for

Especially in light of the impend-ing elections, it is important to correctly perceive the amount of power our leaders have and to choose wisely, or we will be bound once more to the kind of leadership now displayed. SHANNON PHILLIPS.

of Newsweek magazine:
"As the nation's political-rumor
mill rattled with talk of an impending GOP sex scandal, Vice President George Bush's eldest son and campaign adviser, George Jr., asked his

father point-blank last week if he ever committed adultery: 'You've heard the rumors. What about it? The veep replied flatly, "They're just not true."
Says George Jr., 'The answer to the
Big A question is N.O.'"
If that proves to be untrue, Mr. Bush's credibility and reputation for truthfulness will be destroyed, as was Gary Hart's because of the way Mr. Hart dealt with questions about his So how do we proceed from here? I can't speak for anyone else, but I

rules require that competitors must defensive pact against aggression but refill their tanks, only at depots a far-sighted anti-Bolshevik move located in front of the grand-stands, which has erected a barrier from the the committee was foscied to disquali. Baltic to the Black Sea, sheltering fy the American driver. Europe from the Bolshevik peril."

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Protesters Pid Suco Throw At President Throw Rocks Of Brazil

Charles and and any

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches RIO DE JANEIRO — President RIO DE JANEERO—President José Saraey narrowly escaped injury from rock-throwing protesters. Thursday night, and the police requisitioned television tapes and press photographs on Friday hoping to identify the assailants.

The protest against Mr. Sarney's economic austerity programs was one of the most violent demonstrations of his two-year presidency.

tions of his two-year presidency.
Witnesses said be narrowly missed being his when the presi-dential bus, surrounded by chanting demonstrators, was attacked with stones and a man broke the window beside Mr. Samey.

His son-in-law and close adviser. Jorge Murad, was slightly injured by splinters from another window hit by a stone.

About 1,000 people, shouting "Samey Get Out!" and "Direct Elections Now!" surrounded the president's bus as he left an art exhibition at the former imperial palace Thursday night.

Most of the 500 to 1,000 demonstrators shouted slogans calling for an early presidential election and condemning economic policies that reduce the value of wages. One slo-gan compared Mr. Sarney with Chile's president, General Augusto

Reporters said demonstrators apparently belonged to leftist political groups and to unions engaged

in wage disputes. The Estado de São Paulo newspaper called it the "most violent for his long service on the court.

Mr. Sarney took office in March
1985 as the first civilian president
after 21 years of military rule, but
he was not popularly elected. He

as the count would began in
next term "at full strength."

Mr. Reagan said Justice Powell
has had "a wise and generous influence" on the law and has earned "a was put in power in a 1984 electoral college election coordinated by the

outgoing military government.
He has refused calls by opponents to stand down early and al-low a direct presidential election

Mr. Sarney's popularity has. plunged following the failure of an anti-inflation program last year. A new economic plan limiting wage and price increases has been sharply criticized by labor groups,
(UPI, AP)

UFOs Cited In Pentagon Documents.

WASHINGTON -A group that monitors reports of UFOs has made public Pentagon documents that report sightings of unidentified flying objects by soldiers at military bases in the United States. .

Dale Goudie, president of the UFO Information Service in Scattle, said Thursday that the Defense Department docu-ments were provided to him under the Freedom of Information Act

Mr. Goudie, an advertising consultant, suggested that the U.S. government was covering up what it knew about UFOs to

avoid causing panic.
Skeptics such as Philip Klass. who has long debunked reports of UFO sightings, said this past week that documents obtained by Mr. Goudie and others are not definitive evidence that space aliens exist.

One U.S. Air Force docu-ment, dated Sept. 9, 1980, de-scribes a sighting of UFOs the previous month by security guards at Kirtland Air Force Base in New Mexico.

It said three guards, interviewed separately, described an "unidentified light in the air" or a "disc-shaped object" that swooped over a weapons storage area just before midnight on Aug. 8, 1980.

It "traveled with great speed and stopped suddenly in the sky," the report said.

The document continued: The three first thought the object was a belicopter, bowever, after observing the strange aerial maneuvers (stop and go), they felt a belicopter couldn't have performed such skills."



COURT

Justice Powell announcing his retirement on Friday.

COURT:

Powell Is Retiring (Continued from Page 1)

country owed him "a great debt" popular demonstration against a president of the republic since 1979" when General João Figueiredo was jostled and hit in the street. ell so the court would begin the

reputation for intellectual balance and fair-mindedness."

"He is known for his courtliness and courtesy and is truly a justice's justice," the president said. Mr. Reagan said the responsibil-

ity for nominating a successor to Justice Powell was "one of the most significant duties of my office." The White House chief of staff,

Howard H. Baker Jr., said the list of prospective candidates for the high court nomination is "not a big list." High in the running are Rob-ert H. Bork, a Washington federal appeals court indge; Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah; and J. Clifford Wallace, a California

federal appeals court judge.

Conservatives were elated by the news of Justice Powell's retirement. This is the last chance Ronald Reagan bas to leave his mark on the Supreme Court," said Daniel J. Po-peo, head of the Washington Legal Foundation. He said Mr. Reagan would have "a tremendous opportunity that few presidents have" to shape the future of the court far beyond his term.

Liberals were shocked and disdirector of the Legal Defense Fund of the National Organization for

ing." "Today is one of my worst moments," Justice Powell said in announcing his retirement. "I leave the court with a great deal of sad-

■ Search for Replacement

Mr. Baker, the White House chief of staff, said Mr. Reagan probably would not begin considering a successor to Mr. Powell until Monday, The Associated Press reported Friday.

Mr. Baker, a former Senate majority leader, said he was not interested in the job.

Another name mentioned as a candidate to replace Justice Powell is Richard Posner, a federal appeals court judge in Chicago.

The possible nomination of Mr. Hatch has a hitch. The U.S. Constitution says no member of Congress during the term for which he was elected shall be named to any office "the emoluments whereof shall have been increased" during his

That language suggests that Mr. Hatch, a member of the Senate in February when Congress gave judges a \$6,000 salary increase, to \$110,000 a year, would be ineligible for a seat on the Supreme Court

before 1989, when his term ends. Mr. Hatch, when asked if he would accept the appointment placed under American flags is vir-should it be offered, replied, They tually impossible.

KOREA: Demonstrators Rampage the Democrats were working on the language of a resolution that they

(Continued from Page 1)

were not overpowered as they had been on several recent days. But that may have been partly because dissidents shifted tactics to appear more restrained so as not to drive away middle-class supporters.

For example, thousands of pro-lesiers gathered near the East Gate Market, most of them laborers and tudents. Some picked up stones to hurl at not policemen, only to have them knocked out of their hands by group leaders.

[[East Gate showed a measure

politicists like Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, while important, have limited control over the lant, have limited control over the

protests, which were organized by a federation of anti-government forces called the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution. church leaders, students, laborers and other anti-government forces.

■ Positive Step Cited

A Reagan administration official said Friday that meetings between President Chun and opposition leaders were an initial step toward political compromise, The Associ-ateu Press reported from Washing-

cars.

BELGRADE: Braced for Crises

(Continued from Page 1) under their jurisdiction belong in

"We will get the necessary measures through parliament," said Oskar Kovac, former economics dean at Belgrade University and now minister without portsolio dealing with economic relations with the West. "But implementation remains a problem. In the United States, federal law is matched by federal powers to carry it out. Not so here."

"Yugoslavia has never defaulted on its debt," a senior Western dip-lomat said. "That record is good, but economic performance contin-ues to be very shaky, and the stabilization program is being implemented at a snail's pace."

Prime Minister Branko Mikulic. who took charge of the government last year, has not established himself as a federal leader who can seize as much political power and national standing as the fragmented system allows.

Diplomats judge him negatively for not going before the nation ear-lier this year, when a rash of wage increases was threatening to destroy the chances for economic stabilization, to explain the need for austerity and raily support. In fact, he diminished the government's standing when at the same time top officials were accorded substantial raises. A wave of strikes followed.

"Of course there will be strikes again after June 30," Mr. Kovac said, But most analysts contend that months will pass before the republics and provinces provoke protests by closing down enter-

Libyan Fighters Approached A U.S. Cruiser

WASHINGTON — Libyan jet fighters twice last week flew so near a U.S. Navy cruiser in the Mediterranean that the ship's crew was forced to man battle stations, according to Pentagon sources.

The Associated Press

The Pentagon confirmed that Soviet-made MiG-23 jets approached the nuclear-powered South Carolina twice on June 17. The incidents were the first such overt military move since the U.S. bombing raids last year.

Pentagon sources said the flights had forced the crew of the beavy cruiser to man battle stations both

The cruiser was steaming with two smaller ships in the central Mediterranean, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) from the Libyan

GULF:

Missouri to Sail (Continued from Page 1) Iranian forces in the Iran-Iran war,

because Kuwait is an ally of Iraq. During many of the escort operations, according to the sources, jet mayed. Marsha Levick, executive aircraft from the Constellation will provide air cover as long as U.S.flag ships are in the vicinity of the beyond the strait and well inside the Gulf, they will operate without continuous air cover, the officials

> At times, however, the Constellation will bave to move away, either to restock supplies or make brief port calls to allow its crew to rest.

The sources explained that the giant battleship could stand off from the Strait of Hormuz in the Gulf of Oman and still have Iran's Silkworm missiles within the 25mile (40-kilometer) range of its 16-

inch guns.
"If we didn't have the battleships, we would eventually need two carriers up there instead of one," added one source. "The Mis-souri will provide us precisely the flexibility we need."

■ Little Action by Congress Elaine Sciolino of The New York Times reported earlier from Wash-

As the Reagan administration prepares to provide naval protection to Kuwaiti ships early in July Democratic congressional oppo-nents of the plan acknowledge that they have failed to agree on a strategy to delay or block it, members of Congress bave said.

By the first weekend in July, all the necessary U.S. warships are expected to be in the Gulf, which means that the completion of legislation before Kuwaiti vessels are

After a closed meeting of the House Democratie caucus on Thursday morning, the House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, said the Democrats were working on the boped would win Republican sup-port Mr. Wright said they "may or may not bring it to the floor de-pending on the outcome of a meet-ing next week with Mr. Reagan. "It is the collective responsibility

of all civilized nations to preserve

tors."
The depth of bipartisan concern about the reflagging was illustrated by amendments circulated in the Senate Foreign Relations Commit-tee on Thursday.

order. South Gate and the nearh Seoul Station, several miles
away, were scenes of pitched batles netween youths hurling rocks
and police officers who brought in
and police officers who brought in
an armored car that fired tear-gas
in armored car that fired tear-gas
in the crowds.

Senator Jesse Helms, a conservative Republican from North Carotive Republ in protecting Kuwaiti ships. But he acknowledged that trying to delay the reflagging was like "trying to



Prime Minister Mikulic has not established himself as a leader who can seize as much political power as the system allows.



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Drises with balance sheets so negative that central authorities demand bankruptcy proceedings.
"The republics don't have a way

of prolonging the concerns lives," Mr. Kovacevic said, "Don't try to save someone already lost." But be added, "It will not be simple to liquidate them."

To Yugoslav economic leaders and officials of the more prosperous north, whose subsidies maintain the deficit-ridden republics of Montenegro, Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo Province, the elimination of chronic losers is only part of what is needed. With surprising unanimity in a

nation that has a Communist, oneparty system, such leaders call for freeing of the economy from state interference and restrictions. "We need more initiative and less interference," said Stanislav Valant, executive vice president of

needs deregulation, not more regulations. "Bureaucrats in offices bave too much say," the banker continued.

But few Yugoslavs would like to ethnic Albanians. see the fragmented power united in the hands of a strong federal government. "The local bodies should the Central Committee of Yugoslamy," Mr. Valant said.

Ljubljana daily and chairman of the Federal Parliament Committee on Internal Affairs, said: "It is very risky to say we need more central power. I am for central power, but to create a unitary national market, which doesn't exist. We don't want a strong central political power." Even if constitutional amendments now being debated to pro-

adopted, it seems unlikely that a more forceful federal government is in the making. Tito, whose personal stature al-

Liubljanska Banka. "The country

"Local authorities are a basic im- dred Serbs and Montenegrins from pediment. The lack of managers is the southern province of Kosovo, obvious. It used to be a kind of sin ignoring government pleas to stay to be a good manager. Decisions bome, came to Belgrade on Friday are made on so many levels that no one is ultimately responsible." to press their arguments that they are being driven from the region by

give their authority not to the fed- via's ruling Communist Party preeral government but to the econo- pared to hold its first full meeting

deputies vote as instructed by vide for more decisive action are their republics, and each republic has a veto that can keep any issue from parliament for a year.

"This is a paralyzed system going lowed him to centralize Yugoslavia toward atrophy," said one of the despite the restraining power of the country's leading journalists. "It's

BELGRADE - Several hun-

The two-day meeting is expected to approve measures intended to reduce tension between ethnic Albanians, who make up 85 percent of Kosovo's population, and the Serbs and Montenegrins.

Bozo Kovac, editor of Delof, the the federal whole, both in govern ment and party leaderships.

Within these 18 centers of power eight government and party during eight years of military rule, which ended in 1983. leaderships in the republics and provinces and one of each federally precautions were taken to put cases, many involving murder, tor-ture and kidnapping charges, have each under the control of revolving collegiate leaderships

been struck from the records be-In addition, federal parliamentacause of the law, and those accused were set free. In addition, the Supreme Court overturned a number of convictions, broadening the law to in-

clude officers already found guilty of atrocities. laws, directed the framing of a con-stitution that dissipates power high-level federal official. "It's a among the component parts and no-party state."

Serbs, Montenegrins Protest **Ethnic Albanian Influence**

According to official figures, 22,307 people not of Albanian origin have left Kosovo since noting broke out there in 1981. During those disturbances, radical Albanians demanded greater autonomy and some pressed for a separate

is thrown into jail, and the man who has tortured goes free," said Ernesto Sabato, a prominent Ar-gentine writer. "It makes me very

sad that great ethical principles have been overlooked." Mr. Sabato headed a board of inquiry into the activities of Argentina's military rulers, and its final report gave a chilling account of murders, torture and kidnappings committed by the military in a campaign against leftists in the

and a recent amnesty law lifted

Critics contend that the govern-

ment has sacrificed basic ethics

with Mr. Alfonsin's "due obedi-

ence" law, which exempted lower-

ranking officers from prosecution

for human rights crimes committed

In the past two weeks about 180

"A man who steals a pocketbook

"A new category of citizens has been installed: those who go unpunished because they are military men," said a statement issued by a provincial branch office of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights.

Among those freed is an officer lieutenant who was convicted last protest.

year of abducing a teen-age Swedish girl, Dagmar Hagelin, in 1977 at BUENOS AIRES - The ac-

the height of military repression. Under the new law he has been cleared from prosecution for the kidnappings of two French nuns in

1977. He was never sentenced to a jail term for the Hagelin kidnapping because the statute of limita-tions had expired.

Miss Hagelin was one of the esti-mated 9,000 people who disap-peared in Argentina during the mil-itary's war against the left.

Mr. Alfonsin won international praise for his 1983 decision to put military officers on trial before civilian courts to answer charges of atrocities. Seven former top-ranking officers, including two former presidents, are now serving lengthy sentences for rights violations after being convicted by civilian courts.

But the trials stirred deep resentment in the armed forces, which felt humiliated and singled out as scapegoats for Argentina's violent

Their resentment exploded into mutiny last April when soldiers at a base outside Buenos Aires rebelled and their officers demanded an end to trials and an amnesty for ac-

Saying that the country could no longer afford to be indifferent to military feelings, Mr. Alfonsin signed the "due obedience" measure into law seven weeks after the rebels laid down their arms.

It erased all charges against junior military and security officers in connection with offenses committed during military rule on the ground that they were obeying orders from superiors.

When the conviction of a retired police officer was overturned, one victim of military torture, Alfredo Bravo, the teachers affairs underwho gained notoriety in Argentina secretary, was so angered that he and abroad, Alfredo Astiz, a navy resigned his government post in

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freedom of shipping," Mr. Wright said. "Other nations must and should go in with us as co-guaran-

Senator Jesse Helms, a conserva-

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Mixed Sale of Impressionists

PARIS—ft is not every day that the market offers an opportuni-ty to find out what happens to small or unobtrusive works by the best Impressionist and Modern Masters while heavyweights are the object of intense competition from international dealers. The two categories tend to be physically sepa-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

rated in London and New York. where you would be unlikely to see a \$2.53-million Monet still life and a \$6,700 pastel portrait by Eugène Carrière selling within 30 minutes of each other in the same room.

That is what happened Tuesday night at a sale conducted at Drouot by the auctioneering group Michel Boscher and William Studer. The entire sale, only 24 lots, included two substantial paintings - the 15,180,225-franc Monet is now the most expensive picture ever sold at a French auction - and very little else. Several of the fillers were so downmarket they would never be entered in the same catalogue as the Monet in London or New

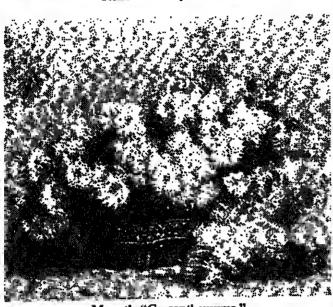
Lot 1, a self-portrait by Charles Camoin done around 1905, shows the bearded artist breaking into a Mephistophelian grin. It bears no relationship to his Fauve work and. for all it is worth, did well to reach 27,050 francs. But it was hardly suitable company for the Sisley and the Monet that came at the end.

Nor were the next two pictures. even though they were interesting in themselves. Carrière is one of the most curious cases in French painting of the last three decades of the 19th century, covering the rise and decline of Impressionism. Trained in that arch-academie bastion, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and later admitted into the studio of Alexandre Cabanel, who represents the epitome of Art Pompier, Carrière re-mained unaffected by his conventional background. He devised his own idiosyncratic manner, characterized by hazy figures emerging out of a monocbrome, often brownish, mist. One of these on the theme of motherhood, much beloved by him, was sold for a mere 27,841 francs.

It was followed by an attractive



Renoir's "Lady in Blue."



Monet's "Crysanthemums."

pastel portrait of a woman in a manner that is considerably rarer. Her head tilted three-quarters with the shadow of a smile on ber closed lips, she looks at the viewer with a mixture of reserve and faint irony. A very subtle color scheme adds to the intensely poetic feeling of the portrait, which seems to be seen through a film of imperceptible dust touched by light. At 40,296 francs, it could not bave been much

Then came a mildly Pointillist portrait by the little-known Ernest Laurent, 24,558 francs, two vaguely sexy portraits by Jean-Gabriel Domergue, of the kind he repeated ad nauseam (sold for 54,889 and 49,292 francs) and a couple of Matisse drawings of no great consequence, both failing to sell. This was not much of a warm-up.

Yet, the minute the big names came up, the needle of the barometer swung wildly. One was Sisley, represented by a view of Saint-Mammès sur le Loing done in 1885. The 46-by-55-centimeter (18-by-21.5-inch) landscape has a vibrant luminosity that makes it one of the most appealing works by the artist recently seen at auction. It sailed gracefully to 3,304,000 francs despite its small format. The price is as good as it might have been in York. So was that of Monet's 15 180 225-franc still life of chrysanthemums in a basket dated 1878. That went to David Nehmad, who commutes between Switzer-land, Paris and New York and was acting on behalf of a client whose name he did not-disclose. Remarkably, the congregation of

international byuers attracted that day to Drouot by the Monet made no difference to the prices of some attractive loss of relatively minor mportance in another sale earlier in the afternoon. Three auctioneering groups - Renaud, Gros and Delettrez, and Rieunier and Bailly-Pommery - had pooled resources in a common catalogue. An exqui-site small pastel by Boudin sbowing sailing boats in a gale was sold for only 50,404 francs. It is illustrated in the catalogue but its quality, which lies entirely in the color balance, is lost in black and white. The foxing makes it look worse in the reproduction. It takes a profession-



al eye to know that the stains can be removed without trouble. This later at a much higher price.

Another delightful lot was the sketch under a tree by Pissarro. The silhouette outlined in black pencil reveals to the full the artist's brilliant draftsmanship. It is a connoisseur's item and went for a mere 43,693 francs, barely reflecting the inflationary push on the more con-

spicuous aspects of Impressionism. But even strong colors failed to attract attention to works falling outside the categories on which bype has been concentrating. The sale included a most interesting landscape by Armand Guillaumin,

turquoise blues that set ablaze this bronze is broken across the breast, acquire the 60-by-73-centimeter ing of a woman in a blue gown picture. It will probably be resold standing against a backdrop of in the United States at three times blurred green growth with blosthe price, but even that will be

The trend was more marked still on Thursday when the group Aderone of the earliest members of the card, holding the hammer, extract-

from Monet, Renoir or Pissarro, Degas's post-mortem bronzes, the for color and composition, was using bold, contrasted colors, with figure of a dancer looking at her cheap at 157,109 france, and a wona sketchy brushwork, but none of foot and touching it as if she were derful large landscape by Emile the misty, blurred effect of the others. The reds, mauves, purples, and breathtaking 966,768 francs. The Moulin de Périguy," was a giveview of rocky promontories at below one knee, and above the Agay boosted it far above the thigh of the other leg owing to cast.

197,123 francs it cost that day to ing defects. A small Renoir paintage of the 60 by 72 castistated to the feet of th One of Bondin's finest land-

have in London or New York as it rose to 5,888.182 frames. Picard-Tajan followed up with its own sale of Impressionist and Modern Masters. Jean Louis Pipicture by Louis Valtat, "La Sortie Impressionist group. He painted in ed enormous prices for anything d'Ecole," combining Neo-Impres- make on the new buyers a manner consistently different carrying a famous name. One of sionist brushwork with a Fanve feel so free with their money.

Moulin de Périgny," was a give-away at 554,880 francs. South

scapes, dated 1865, found no buyer at 369,000 frames. The wide vista in soms sold at least as well as it might shades of gray, mauvish other and orange for the sunset light, is in the tating comment anyone could



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Facts About N.Y. Movie Houses • The oldest Manhattan theater

By Andrew L. Yarrow New York Times Service
New YORK — When waiting
in New York's seemingly in-

terminable movie lines, it may seem hard to believe that the city, America's No. I film market, has about 175,000 seats in its 300 or so cinemas. Yet as any cinephile will attest, moviegoing is not what it used

Theaters generally have become smaller and decidedly less glamorons. Ticket prices have gone up 12,000 percent since the turn of the century, and some multiplexed auditoriums feel no more spacious

What follows is a selection of wide. facts about New York's mov aters present and past.

· Currently, the largest singlescreen theaters in New York City in 1983.

are the Loews Astor Plaza, at 44th Street and Broadway, with about 1,500 seats and the Ziegfeld, on 54th Street west of the Avenue of the Americas, with 1,200. • The smallest commercial andi-

torium is the Agee Room of the Bleecker Street Cinema, with 75 seats, soon to be tied by the ICN Carnegie Screening Room, which ens next Friday at Carnegie

• The largest commercial screen in the city is 22 by 52 feet (6.6 by 15.6 meters), at the Astor Plaza. The Naturemax Theater at the American Museum of Natural Histhan Manhattan studio apart- tory bills itself as the city's largest screen, four stories high and 66 feet

> • The last drive-in theater within. New York City limits was the Whitestone in the Bronx, which closed

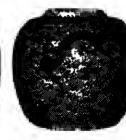
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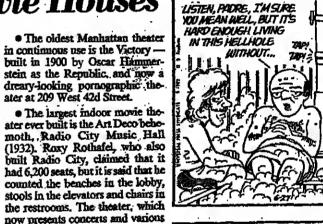
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theatrical ventures, has 5,884 seats. The fate of most of New York's grand movie palaces reads like an architectural obituary page. Nearly 20 once-opulent megatheaters — constructed between 1910 and 1932 and ranging in size from 2,300 to 5.200 scats - have either closed or Some of the more notable casual-

ties have been the Capitol (1919; 5,230 seats), which became a Ciner ama theater in the 1950's; the Paramount (1926; 3,664 seats). which occupied the still-standing Paramount Building in Times Square, and Proctor's 86th Street (1927; 3,131 seats), which was replaced by the now-defunct Gimbel's store.

been razed.

One of the grandest old movie houses still showing films in New York is Loews Paradise (1929; 3,884 scats), 2412 Grand Concourse, at Fordham Road, in the Bronx. Although it is divided into four theaters, its marble, statuary and ersatz-cloud machines are still in place.

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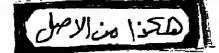
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International Herald Tribune Special News Report Egypt: Fundamental Questions

IN THE NEWS

Jan 17: Mubarak Condemns U.S. Arms Sales to Iran

In an interview with a Gulf newspaper, President Hosni Mubarak says the U.S. has lost its credibility in the Arab region as a result of its arms sales to Iran. The president, whose country supports Iraq in the war with Iran, later refused to meet with President Ronald Reagan.

April 6: Elections Boost Opposition Alliance Party

In nationwide elections marred by opposition charges of frand and violence, Mr. Mubarak's National Democratic Party relains a two-thirds majority in the People's Assembly but is faced with a stronger and more diverse opposition. The head of the opposition alliance, Ibrahim Shukri, intends to fight for the shelition of supergraphy lays. to fight for the abolition of emergency laws and the review of all laws for compliance with Islamic teachings.

May 22: Paris Club Stretches Debt Repayment

In a major reorganization of Egypt's debt, the Paris Club stretches Egypt's debt repay-ment over 10 years, including a five-year grace period. The agreement follows an earlier pact with the International Monetary Fund, which accorded Egypt a \$327 million loan over 18 months.

May 27: U.S. Diplomats

ters (reg.

Escape Assassination Attempt Two American embassy security officers narrowly escape assassination as they were driving to work in Cairo. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by Egypt's Revolution. The group has claimed responsibility for several previous attacks, including the killing of Israeli diplomats in Egypt and the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner to Malta in November 1985.

June 8: Police Detain Moslem Fundamentalists

Egyptian police detain about 500 Moslem fundamentalists in an attempt to solve three assassination attempts in just over a month. The attempts were against an Egyptian magazine editor and two American diplomats.

IN THIS REPORT

Fixing Priorities

Achieving stability by dealing with the basic needs of the population is the priority for President Hosni Mubarak's second term, beginning in October.

Peace Process

Relations with Israel remain cordial, but fragile five years after Israel invaded Lebanon. and Egyptian officials are gratified that the stigma of the separate peace has decreased.

Industry

Growth of industry is gaining momentum with firm backing from the government,

Soviet Aid

Seen from Cairo, a major change in the region has been the re-emergence of the Soviet Union in an active and subtle role.

Productivity

As the Egyptian economy continues its strug-gle toward growth, planners envision a better life.

Banking

After three years of difficulties, Egyptian hanks are posting an improved performance while trying to cope with official restraints.



An Egyptian iron and steel mill.

Youth Has An Agenda Of Change

By Tahseen Basheer

AIRO — Seen from the outside, Egypt looks like a magical kaleidoscope that produces rich images of people, historical periods, religious creeds and psychological moods. Egypt is eternal: Arab, Moslem, Coptic, Pharaonic, nonaligned.
All these snapshots of Egypt taken from the outside tend to show it as an engraved picture. The

POINT OF VIEW

country and the institutions tend to dominate the stage, the Egyptians look like side actors in a play staged and performed by others.

stagest and performed by others.

By contrast, new generations of Egyptians looking at their country from the inside see it as a dynamic, living organism in the process of developing as a result of their own efforts.

Each new generation ries to shape a new Egypt.

Each generation — armed with new social and

political beliefs — is struggling against the status quo and for a better life. For the young, Egypt, though eternal, is in a state of flux. For those who are born and will grow up and die

in this ancient land, Egypt is a country that strug-gles to rid itself of internal and external shackles and must acquire new structures to give its people prosperity and peace.

The most crucial and lasting dimension of the new Egypt is the rapid population increase. The census of April 1987 put the total at 50 million. It took about 50 years for the population to double, between 1897 and 1947. Then it doubled again within 30 years, between 1947 and 1976. To appreciate the political significance of this change one has to look at the figures for 1976 to 1986. During those 10 years, the country's population grew by a staggering 12 million - more than the population of Jordan, Israel, the West Bank and Gaza combined. In fact, Greater Cairo today has 10 million people, which makes it one of the three most

TAHSEEN BASHEER, a former ambassador and spokesman for Egypt under the presidencies of Nasser and Sadat, is now an independent commentator.



populous cities in the world along with Tokyo and

This buge population increase is taking place in an area that is limited to about 4 percent of the surface of Egypt — an area that is green and arable and congested. The green fields are being squeezed by the spread of urban settlements on the best soil of the Nile, while the newly reclaimed areas are on marginal land in the desert,

Traditionally, the Egyptians migrated little, and when they did, it was nearly always within their own country. But now the pressure of numbers has produced a new phenomenon; the migrant Egyp-

The number of Egyptians living outside the country increased from 3.7 percent of the population in 1976 to 4.5 percent in 1987. This adds up to about 2.25 million Egyptians, most of them work-

ing in temporary jobs in the Gulf and only a few of m choosing permanent emigration to the United States, Canada and Australia

The economic, political and employment climate of the Gulf states has a direct impact on the life of many Egyptians. Each Egyptian working abroad belps feed at least five members of his family at home. Working abroad is a safety valve for many university graduates who cannot find gainful employment in Egypt.

Of the adult population, 4.7 percent have a university degree. Women represent 25 percent of the university population.

The census profile shows that illiteracy has been reduced to 49.4 percent of the population, from Continued on page 10

A Critical Debate

Islam Challenges Secular Society

Increasing militancy is felt in politics and in the street.

By Henry Tanner

AIRO — Among all of Egypt's problems, including overpopulation, lack of ara-ble land and water, and war and peace in the region, the one that is most often and most passionately debated these days is the rise of Islam. Religious feeling among ordinary citizens is rising; the political power of the Ikhwan, as the Moslem Brotherbood calls itself, has grown dramatically: Islamic financial institutions are multiplying their economic strength and influence; and beneath the surface there is the troubling, sometimes meuacing and always elusive presence of an untold number of clandestine groups of Moslem extremists, some of them with a proven willingness to resort to

arson and assassination.

All this is transforming the national

HENRY TANNER is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune. He reported on the Middle East for The New York Times from 1972 to 1983, He was Cairo bureau chief for The New York Times from 1972 to 1977. landscape and having an effect on the everyday lives of people; on marriage, the schooling of children, the choice of a doctor, the size of the rent and the chances of getting a job. And it finds its most visible expression — a collec-tive, nationwide show of belonging in the traditional Moslem dress worn by more and more women and the beards and white skull caps worn by an increasing number of men.
Three failed assassination attempts

in Cairo have caused some tension. A former interior minister was seriously injured and a newspaper editor suffered slight injuries in attacks by gunmen. Islamic extremists are blamed in both attacks although no evidence has been made public. Non-Islamic ex-tremists of the far left are suspected to be behind a third recent attack --- shots fired at a car carrying two American

Islam's newly won political clout was brought home by the national election in April. The Ikhwan, even though still an illegal organization, won 36 seats in the National Assembly, four times the number it gained in the last election three years ago. It got around the ban by entering into an electoral alliance with two legal parties. Using the language of the preachers in the mosques, it dominated the campaign.

The National Assembly has 448 seats, and President Hosni Mubarak's ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) got 338 of them, pending several court actions brought by opposition

But the Islamic victory was more than a matter of figures. Even though Mr. Mubarak is conducting a policy of widening the still limited scope of Egyptian democracy, the time has not yet come when a government will allow itself to be defeated at the polls. Oppo-

Continued on page 8

International Lending

Cairo Wins New Aid **Amid Controversy**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

TASHINGTON - For years American development specialists have been frustrated by ▼ Egypt, the most populous Arab nation with 50.5 million people half of whom are under 21, \$40 billion of debt, great pockets of poverty and widespread corruption.

The United States, Japan, European countries and international lending institutions have pumped billions of dollars into the Egyptian economy only to see its progressive deterioration as spending continues to out-strip revenues and trade deficits widen.

It is a country that used to export food but. now must import half of its requirements. It also must find jobs for more than 450,000 people every year to prevent further rises in an unemployment rate that is so high already that no one can count it reliably.

Yet geopolitically, Egypt is one of the most strategically placed countries in the world and is a close friend of the United States. A signer of the 1978 Camp David accords with Israel, Cairo is one of the keys to the peace process in the Middle East. At the same time, it ranks as the second most populous country on the African continent, after Nigeria, and participates actively

in African organizations. It shares Washington's dislike of Libya and has strongly opposed a Libyan presence in Sudan. Washington, which gives Egypt about \$2.5 billion a year in civilian and military assistance (against \$3 billion a year for Israel). had long urged President Hosni Muharak to seek help from the International Monetary

Fund to revamp and restructure his econo-Last December, the U.S. Embassy in Cairo sent a report to the State Department starkly concluding that Egypt's economy "has been stagnant for two years. It is suffering from economic distortions and is not poised to resume growth without economic

The IMF is like an international financial doctor. It helps countries reform their economies, but sometimes its medicine is unpleasant. Egypt's last experience with IMF medi-

cine was not a happy one.
In 1977, the IMF had recommended that Egypt end heavy subsidies for food. The idea was to lift prices and encourage farmers to grow more. But higher prices for bread touched off street violence that led then President Anwar Sadat to send the IMF

Last May 16, Mr. Mubarak, whose economic position had been further weakened by last year's decline in oil prices, got the IMF to agree to lend Egypt \$327 million over 18 months in return for promises to curb

CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH is a financial writer for The New York Times based in

ment in the economy, encourage market forces and devalue the Egyptian pound. Now there are some who suggest that the IMF may have agreed too quickly to lend Egypt the money and that there indeed may have been some quiet arm-twisting by the United States, the IMF's biggest sharehold-

budget deficits, reduce the role of govern-

er, to bring the IMF along. The pact was important to Egypt not just for the \$327 million but the additional sums it will open up both from other countries and multilateral lenders such as the World Bank. The IMF agreement has already won Cai-

There may have been some quiet armtwisting from the United States.

ro a rescheduling agreement covering \$11.5 billion of debts owed to the so-called Paris Club of government creditors from the industrial countries.

Shortly before last month's accord, the World Bank, after three years of "technical" delays, signed \$574 million of loan agreements covering projects to help export promotion, small-scale industry and agricultural

Hundreds of millions of dollars of additional World Bank loans may be signed shortly to help the agriculture and construc-tion industries. World Bank officials said. At both the bank and the IMF there has been some concern expressed over the "polit-

icization" of lending to Egypt - allegedly to reward Mr. Mubarak for continuing to align Egypt with U.S. foreign policy interests. . David Finch, the director of the IMF's exchange and trade relations department, resigned in early May to express his concern that the IMF was being subjected to too much political pressure, according to mone-

tary officials. Mr. Finch's department is concerned with the application of conditionality on an even-handed basis, and so it is especially sensitive to any lessening of the standards for one

Although he is joining the Institute for International Economics, a Washington-based think tank, next month, Mr. Finch was in his native Australia for a visit when this

Continued on page 11

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have been met.

Continued from page 7

sition candidates suffered pressures, there was sporadic violence and the counting of ballots is open to doubt in

What counts most in the eyes of many politicians is that the Ikhwan emerged as the most powerful opposition force in the country. It left the legal opposition parties far behind and overshadowed even the venerable Wafd, the still popular old party that had ruled Egypt before Gamal Abdel Nasser's revolution in 1952 and that has been fighting for a comeback.

Even more ominously, the government was plainly surprised by the size of the

"We underestimated them," an official said. "Their strength goes far beyond their vote. They have support in all parties, including the ruling NDP. Mustapha Khalil, the NDP spokes-

man, told interviewers just before the vote that the Moslem Brothers were good at sloganeering during the campaign but would fail to make an impact on election

And a prominent member of Egypt's divided secular Left, which includes Nasserites, Arab Socialists and Marxists, many of them big city intellectuals, summed up the result with a paraphrase of the tale about the king and the little boy: "We have only just found out that we are wearing no clothes. We are talking a language that is no longer understood."

The implications for Mr. Mubarak are stark as he approaches the end of his first

six-year term in October.

In the past, he had hinted on occasion that he might not run for a second term. But now it is clear that he will. He has to be nominated by a two-thirds majority of the Nanonal Assembly in early August and then will "campaign" as the only candidate for about two months before being confirmed by popular vote in a plebiscite. There is no doubt about the ontcome. He is limited to two terms under the constitution.

The president's basic policy is to gradually turn over to the National Assembly an increasingly wide range of responsibilities, though not of power. He wants this to be a gradual, limited and strictly controlled process. The Assembly is to debate, if not to decide, the principal economic and political issues.

The licensing of five opposition parties was part of this process.

Since the Ikhwan professes to be moderate and accepts the electoral process, and since it clearly represents a major part of public opinion, he could not keep it from running without reversing the trend toward greater democracy.

The Ikhwan, moreover, has been anxious to deny any link with violent groups. After the attack on Hassan Abu Basha. the former interior minister, the Ikhwan beadquarters called foreign correspondents and dictated a communique con-

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Classroom of an Islamic school in Cairo.

demning the attack and calling for nonviolence. The organization's spokesman, Gabr Rizsk, in an interview at party beadquarters, claimed that his organization had "absolutely no links" with the many shadowy groups of extremists that advocate and practice violence - and ssassinated Anwar Sadat,

Many influential Egyptians, including some government officials, nevertheless believe that Mr. Mubarak made a fateful mistake when be decided to give the Ikhwan its chance to operate as a political party, if only under the umbrella of an electoral alliance with legal parties.

These people [the Ikhwan] are not moderates. Their moderation is a front. What they want is power — take over the country. If the [violent] Islamic groups take to the streets and opportunity beckons, they will make common cause with them," said an official speaking private-

The official hope is that the Ikhwan, as a legitimate opposition in the National Assembly, will act as a psychological and political safety valve and lessen the ap-

peal of the clandestine Islamic groups. The Ikhwan, in its moderate contemporary garb, has its roots in the Moslem Brotherhood, which was founded in 1928 and grew to be major force in the 1940s. when it had an underground military wing and might have succeeded in turning Egypt into an Islamic republic bad it not been for the Nasserite revolution of 1952. Nasser liquidated the Brotherhood and put many of its members in jail, where they remained until Sadat freed them in the 1970s.

The five youngest members of the Nanonal Assembly are Moslem Brothers, and some are the sons and nephews of men who spent their lives in prison. One, Ahmed el-Banna, is the son of the Brotherbood's founder, Hassan el-Banna.

The Ikhwan's central political demand is to replace the country's Western legal system with Sharia, or Islamic law. It points out that the 1980 constitution passed by Sadat made Sbaria "the principal source" of Egyptian law but that little has been done to translate this into prac-

This was one of the Ikhwan candidates' most potent arguments in their bid for the Islamic vote. In private, they tone down their demand so as to lessen its impact on secular Egyptians. "We do not set a time limit for the introduction of Sharia," said Mr. Riszk, the Ikhwan

Moderate Moslem Brothers in the National Assembly are under attack from the fundamentalists belonging to a multitude of Islamic Councils, many of which are small semi-clandestine cells with only a handful of members grouped around one leader, perhaps one mosque or one preacher, and often at odds with each other over religious doctrine or political

ANY but not all of these groups are ready to resort to violence. Their members may be known only to their neighbors and to the police, which have been making periodic mass arrests running into the housands. Police repression against fundamentalist groups is as much part of government policy as political accommodation with the moderates.

Estimates of the numerical strength of these groups are by nature difficult. An Egyptian specialist believes that they have as many as 100,000 members of all kinds and can enlist many times this number when needed. A major foreign embassy puts the figure at about 70,000.

Mr. Mubarak is given credit for dealing honestly with the problem. Even most of his opponents say that he is genuinely convinced that it is better to have the Islamic position stated in the Assembly instead of hearing it voiced only in the mosques and the streets. Sadat, by contrast, is widely seen as having courted the Islamic establishment as a means to beat the secular opposition.

In the opening session of the newly elected Assembly, the agenda called for ratification of Egypt's loan agreements with the International Monetary Fund and other creditors. One of the first speakers was a Moslem Brother, He pleaded for rejection on the ground that interest payments were against the Koran. The speaker, a university professor. responded with a lecture on the realities of international finance and offered to withdraw the agreements if the Ikhwan secured new interest-free loans. The Moslem deputies did not pursue the issue. None of them voted against ratifica-tion and only seven abstained, but Ikh-wan members and government supporters have clashed vehemently on other issues.

One of the president's advisers cited the episode as a first hint that Mr. Mubarak's strategy of bringing the Moslem Brothers into the open may be paying off.

The government is seeking ways to deal with the powerful Islamic financial institutions, which operate on the fringe of the national economy and have amassed many billions of dollars in deposits from as many as a million small investors. They are using their capital for Islamic projects, for the funding of political activities by the Ikhwan and other Islamic groups and, on occasion, as just before the recent devaluation of the Egyptian pound, to sabotage government

There are seven such Islamic holding companies. Their funds stem largely from Egyptians who have been working in the Gulf. They have been buying mov-ie theaters (which now show only Islamic

The Ikhwan emerged as the most powerful opposition force in the country.

films) and restaurants and bars (which no longer serve liquor and a variety of other

They have been known to pay depositors more than 35 percent interest, calling it "profit" to conform to the Koran. The government charges that they speculate in gold and silver and the black market and that a large part of their "profits" was drawn from new deposits, which, therefore, would be wiped out if the financial tide turned.

Both to protect the small depositors and to curb the invisible power of these institutions, the government wants to put them under central bank supervision and to force them to keep regular accounts

that are open to inspection.

Religious fervor has risen dramatically among Egypt's Christian Copts as well as

The decisive turn, most agree, came after the catastrophic defeat of 1967 at the hands of Israel. Then, the death of Nasser in 1970 removed a father figure and meant the end of Egyptian Pan Ara-

bism, which had been a creed for many. Sadat played on religious emotions with a constant public display of his devotion while at the same time plunging into wholesale importation of Western goods and values and offending believers with such gestures as publicly saying that women wearing Moslem dress looked like "moving tents." When be sent his army across the Suez Canal in 1973, he called it "the Tenth of Ramadan War," because the date, Oct. 6, was the 10th day of the Islamic feast. This gave the war a religious connotation. Secular Egyptians call it the October War.

Throughout the years, economic woes never ceased and are recognized as one of the main sources of the average Egyptian's religious feeling.



Mubarak's Goal: **Political Stability**

AIRO - President mings. The aim is to do away with Hosni Mubarak, in his first six-year term, has given Egypt political stability after the violent death of his predecessor and the communal strife in Upper Egypt that fol-

Stability, the president's advisers say, has been his foremost goal. In order to preserve it, they add, the basic needs of the population must be better taken care of in terms of jobs, income, education, transportation and housing. This is the priority for the president's second term, beginning in Octo-

The economy was in desperate straits last year because income from Egypt's four principal sources of revenue, oil, Suez Canal tolls, tourism and remittances from millions of workers abroad, had fallen off sharply and the accumulated debt burden had become unmanageable.

This summer, things are looking up a bit. The oil price is more stable, tourism has begun to improve and there are signs that the number of Egyptians working abroad may be stabilizing. The recent rescheduling agreements with the International Monetary Fund and with Western debtors and the Soviet Union are seen as giving the country a financial breathing spell

A gradual devaluation of the Egyptian pound and a cautious reform of basic pricing and wage policies is in its very first begin-

some of the paralyzing practices that have been in existence for many generations while at the same time avoiding a social shock of the kind that caused bread riots m Cairo in February 1977 and nearly brought down President Anwar Sadat.

It will be 18 months or more before the reforms can be called a success or failure.

Many Egyptians feel that Mr. Mubarak's chief merit up till now has been his determination to widen the limited practice of Egyptian democracy. He has given opposition newspapers more freedom than they have had in 35 years and has allowed opposition parties to elect a limited number of members to the National Assembly.

One of his objectives has been to dedramatize government after the turbulent Sadat years. One of the words he uses frequently is national consensus.

. His style, as he approaches his second term, remains sharply different from that of his two predecessors. Nasser and Sadat. He is deliberate and steady, and lacking

the general attitude of his countrymen toward their president, a prominent Egyptian said that Mr. Mubarak is respected for his integrity and carnestness but that they remain deeply critical of the slow

Henry Tanner

Authorized and paid up capital US\$40,000.000 fully subscribed by Egyptian individuals. The bank deals in foreign currencies as well as Egyptian Pounds.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF 1985 AND 1986 (IN MILLION US\$)

	1986	1985
Total Assets & Liabilities	290.2	290.4
Capital	40.0	40.0
Total Loans		116.3
Total Deposits	160.9	168.2
Investments	9.3	5.7
Net Profits	6.2	6.3

 $(1985 \ US\$ = L.E1.33 - 1986 \ US\$ = L.E1.35)$

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5 Jun 3

Ties to Israel Remain Cordial, but Fragile

Satisfaction with peace has not translated into an appetite for close ties with Israel.

By Barbara Slavin

AIRO — Only a half dozen Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials attended a reception here last month celebrating Israel's independence day, but their hosts were not disappointed.

appointed.

"Those who were supposed to come, came," said an Israeli diplomat. "Last year, nobody did."

Eight years after Egypt and Israel signed their historic peace treaty, relations remain fragile and are measured in small gestures. Israeli hopes for full-scale exchanges in trade, tourism and culture have not been fulfilled. But for the past nine months, there have been no major crises either, something not taken for granted in this part of the

"Bilateral relations are going smoothly," said a senior Egyptian Foreign Ministry official. "There is nothing sensational, but there are no big problems. We have not totally recovered from what happened in Lebanon, but we are out of the intensive

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care ward if not yet convalescent."

Israel's invasion of Lebanon five years ago marked the low point in relations. Egyptians felt humiliated and infuriated by an action that they believed could not have taken place if Israel had had to worry about the possibility of Egyptian retaliation.

Unwilling to scrap the peace treaty barely a month after Israel had relinquished the Sinai desert in return for it, the government of President Hosni Mubarak froze bilateral ties. He summoned home his ambassador in September 1982 after Lebanese Christians massacred Palestinian refugees in an Israeli--policed sector of Beirut.

Relations did not re-emerge from the deep freeze until more than two years later, when a coalition government headed by the Labor Party leader. Shimon Peres, took power in Israel. Mr. Peres quickly set out to address key areas of Egyptian concern withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, reviving the search for a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement and resolving a nag-ging bilateral dispute over a half-mile stretch of beach front called Taba, which Israel withheld when it returned the rest of Sinai in April 1982.



Prime Minister Shimon Peres, left, and President Hosni Mubarak at the Israeli-Egyptian summit meeting last September in Alexandria.

Mr. Peres eventually prevailed to some extent in all three areas but was fought most of the way by his coalition partner, the rightist Likud bloc. Internal Israeli dissension postponed agreement on referring Taba to binding international arbitration until last September, only a month before Mr. Peres was required to turn over the prime ministership to the Likud leader.

As a result, Mr. Peres's meeting Sept. 11-12 with Mr. Mubarak in Alexandria, the first Egyptian-Israeli summit in five years, was anti-climatic, and 1986, which had been dubbed the "year of opportunity" for a wider Middle East peace, slipped by without a breakthrough.

As foreign minister, Mr. Peres has sought to keep a window of opportunity open. In February, he came to Egypt again and agreed with Mr. Mubarak to work toward an international peace conference in 1987. The Israeli leader also reportedly carried on backstage negotiations with Jordan's King Hussein on the format for such a confer-

But while momentum appeared to build for a time, Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc remained adamantly opposed. Mr. Peres failed last month in an attempt to break up the coalition over the peace issue and the prospects for new elections, before sched-uled in the fall of 1988, are uncertain.

Egyptian officials, regarding Mr. Peres as the most flexible Israeli leader available, say they have not given up hope.
"Until now, he hasn't delivered what he promised, but he's still trying," the senior Foreign Ministry official said. "We are in a wait-and-see situation."

In the meantime, Egypt bas slightly eased the bilateral atmosphere.

It is represented again in Israel by an ambassador, albeit the same man who had been serving there previously as charge d'affaires. A half dozen Israeli and Egyptian cabinet ministers have exchanged visits since September, and direct dial telephone service was finally introduced after Mr. Peres's trip to Egypt in February.

RESIDENT Mnbarak has staunch-ly defended the peace treaty in both domestic and foreign forums such as the January summit meeting of Islamic Conference organization,

Egyptian officials are gratified that the stigms of the separate peace has gradually decreased as most other Arabs have come around to Egypt's view that a negotiated exchange of land for peace is the only solution to the Middle East crisis. But satisfaction with peace has not trans-

lated into an appetite for close ties with the Jewish state. Trade and tourism remain largely one-way affairs. While more than 40,000 Israelis have visited Egypt this win-

tians went to Israel.

This year's trade, not counting the Sinai oil that Egypt is obliged to sell to Israel under the peace treaty, is not expected to exceed \$10 million, twice as much as last year but less than half what it was in 1982. year but less than half what it was in 1932.

Israelis blame Egyptian bureancracy for these low figures. Egyptian importers must apply for licenses to huy from Israel and tourists must obtain yellow permits. Both procedures expose applicants to unwelcome questioning by internal security police. The Egyptian media frequently attack Israel.

But there are larger psychological factors at work.

at work.

Thousands of Egyptians were killed in four wars with Israel and, although Egypt bears its share of blame for those wars, the thought of spending money in Israel remains repellent to some Egyptians.

The accumulated bitterness and suspicions of the mains repellent to some Egyptians.

cion of 40 years has been augmented by the lailure of efforts to expand the peace treaty, Israel's continued nonrecognition of Pales-tinian political rights and its military actions toward other Arabs, such as the 1985 tions toward other Arabs, such as the 1985 bombing of a Palestine Liberation Organization encleave near Tunis. Egyptian also oppose Israel's military occupation and civilian Jewish settlements in the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Strip.

Refuctance to visit Israel, which is less than the part has been said to code have to the contract of the code has the code has been been been been as a code of the code has contract to the code has code has code has code been code for the code has code for the code has code for the code has code for the code for

than an hour by plane or a day's ride by car. also has a religious basis in a nation of devout believers.

Many Moslems shan a country that in their view illegitimately controls Islam's third holiest site — the Al Aqsa mosque where the prophet Mohammed is believed to have ascended to heaven.

Egypt's Copric Christians are also forbidden by the Coptie Church to visit Jerusalem because Israel gave control of a monastery there to Ethiopian Copts after the 1967 war and has not returned it to the Egyptian

The insistence by the former Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin, that Mr. Mu-barak visit Jerusalem if he came to Israel prevented such a visit from taking place, Analysts say it is hard to imagine Mr. Mnbarak going to Israel in the future without a dramatic breakthrough toward a wider

"I don't think Mubarak attaches a lot of importance to what other Arabs think of his policy toward Israel," said a Western diplomat. "But be doesn't want to give internal critics, especially the [Islamic] fundamentalists, more handles."

Popular animosity toward Israel reflects frustration and disappointment that peace, and the massive U.S. aid that came with it, has not helped to ease Egypt's chronic economic problems.

"Peace has not brought prosperity, only dependence on the United States," said a young graduate of the American University of Cairo. "I'm not saying we should go to war, but peace wasn't fulfilled as it was

BARBARA SLAVIN is a journalist based

POLITICAL PROFILES

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Mustapha Khalil

Mustapha Khalil, 66, a frequent spokesman for the National Democrate Party, is a civil engineer who got his first minister's post in the early days of Gamal Abdel Nasser. When President Anwar Sadat made history by going to Jerusalem, he picked Mr. Khalil as one of the few men to accompany him. In his party job, Mr. Khalil organized vital home-front support for Sadat during the Camp David negotiations.

Later, as prime minister and foreign minister, he acquired the reputation as a tough bargainer in the negotiations leading to the peace treaty with Israel in 1979. The National Democratic Party in which he is a driving force is a loose collection of many trends and individuals whose

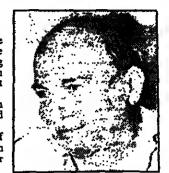
driving force is a loose collection of many trends and individuals whose principal commoo trait is support for the president.

Khaled Mohieddin

Khaled Mohieddin, 64, the head of the leftist National Progressive Unionist Party, is one of the few surviving members of the "Free Officers" who, under the leadership of Nasser, seized power from King Farouk in 1952. Once in power, he had a stormy relationship with Nasser. A Marxist, he was known as the "red major" and at one point was forced into exile only to be called back as a leading editor.

Under President Sadat he became head of the leftist opposition when parties were first allowed in 1976 and spoke out against the Camp David accords and the "open door" economic policy.

His party, which is divided between many different groups, was one of the prime targets of government pressure during the election campaign in April and failed by far to gather the 8 percent of the electorate needed for representation in the People's Assembly.



Ibrahim Mahmoud Shukri

Ibrahim Mahmoud Shukri, 70, head of the Socialist Labor Party, is the son of Mohammed Shukri Pasha, who was the keeper of the royal purse at Farouk's court. He went into politics in his teens as a militant anti-monarchist and is proud of the bullet wound he suffered when British police opened fire on strikers in 1935. He was jailed in the 1940s

When Sadat wanted a loyal opposition in 1978, he asked Mr. Shukri to form a party. He is the architect of the alliance between his party, the small Liberal Party and the Moslem Brotherhood, which permitted the latter to elect 36 candidates to the assembly even though officially it is still illegal. He remains close to the Moslem Brothers. He has recently grown a beard as worn by many devout Moslems.

Ahmed el-Banna

Ahmed el-Banna, one of the leaders of the Ikhwan, the Moslem Brotherhood, is the son of Hassan el-Banna, who founded the organization in 1928. The elder el-Banna was shot to death in 1949 in a Cairo street by officers of the royal police in civilian clothes after a series of murders, including that of the prime minister, were blamed on the

The younger el-Banna was a journalist before winning a seat in the assembly. The Ikhwan was in turn favored as a counterweight to the secular Wafd and then repressed by King Farouk, spared and then repressed by Nasser, opposed and then favored as a weapon against the secular left by Sadat. Today under President Hosni Muharak, it has become the principal opposition in the assembly. It has come out against violence and promises to stick to a parliamentary role.





Fuad Serageddin

Fuad Scrageddin, the senior statesman of the New Wafd, was a government minister under the king when the Wafd was the leading party. The party was founded in 1918 when the legislative assembly sent a "world," which means delegation in Arabic, to London to plead for full independence. It was dissolved by Nasser along with all other parties. When Sadat readmitted some parties, he did not want to see the Wafd

revived, but Mr. Serageddin went to court and won. The New Wafd had a short-lived success. Sadat introduced legislation forcing it to disband, Mr. Serageddin was among those arrested by Sadat shortly before Sadat's assassination. The party was relaunched in 1983.

Modernizing Plants

Industrial Shake-Up Spurs Expansion

By Offat Tohamy

AIRO - The growth of industry is gaining mo-mentum with firm backing from the gov-

This year, the government has been clearing away obstacles to expansion that date to the early 1970s, when the predominantly government-owned sector lost the priority it had had in the previous decade and began falling behind in technology, productivity, quality and volume of output.

The magnitude of the changes introduced in this sector over the period of the 1982-1987 five-year plan amounts to a general shakeup, which has been carried out with extensive investments made in modernizing plants. With two-thirds of budgeted allocations for industry going to rehabilitation, industries such as spinning and weaving have entered a new age.

The takeover of top management positions by a new genera-tion of executives and the efforts to free industrial companies from bureaucratic control is having an increasing impact on the performance of these enterprises. Their output has grown by an average of 15 percent to 17 percent over the last five years.

"We are trying to lay solid foun-dations for healthy growth," said Industry Minister Mohammed Abdul Wahab, explaining that government-owned industrial plants are being "made economically viable, operating according to economic and not political prin-

A major step made in this direction, which accounts for the profitability of most of these compa-nies after a long record of chronic losses, is the current attempt to shift state subsidization from prooutrion inputs to end products at the distribution stage, while state control over pricing of the final product disappears. The process is due to be finalized this year, the

The new artitude toward publicsector industries will, it is hoped, open the way for active private-sector participation in industrial development over the next few years. With government intervenion in pricing removed and equal treatment given to the private secist in regards to power distribution, two of the private entreproneurs, long-standing demands have been met.

Both sectors benefit from protective regulations issued last year, according to which the import of many manufactured goods has been restricted. However, government officials as well as private investors agree on the need for additional incentives for private participation in the upcoming phase of industrial growth. They are expected to contribute 8 billion Egyptian pounds (\$3.63 bil-lion) out of 18 billion Egyptian pounds set as the target for new investments in this sector over the

next five years. The underlying theme of the next phase of expansion is import substitution, with priority given to agro-industries, sugar, cement, re-inforced iron and electrical appliances. Expansion of the existing capacity for food canning and processing, medicine, paper, de-tergents and refined oil products to meet growing demand is another priority. To develop export-oriented industries during this phase, the stress is on increasing textile manufacturing capacity to allow the country to export fabrics or ready-made clothes rather than

cotton yarn. Industries such as steel, glass and basic petrochemicals are growing fast and new industries whose local content is expected to rise include passenger cars, per-sonal computers and electronics.

MPORTANT projects in-clude the iron and steel complex at Dekheila, which was inaugurated in November with an annual production ca-pacity of 750,000 tons, which is to rise to I.1 million tons. Built with technical assistance from Japan at a cost of more than \$800 million, the project is helping fill a gap in demand for reinforced iron, whose imports amounted to \$300 million

A boost is expected to be given to plastics with the upcoming opening of Al Ameriya petro-chemicals complex. With an investment of \$450 million, the first phase of production starts this month with polyvinyl chloride, and another phase costing an ad-ditional \$150 million will produce

polyethylene. A long-standing project, which was approved by the government last summer but whose feasibility study is being reviewed by Gener-al Motors, involves the assembly and eventual manufacturing of small and medium-sized passenger

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Soviet Re-emerges in Mideast in Subtle Role

By Henry Tanner

AIRO - Seen from Cairo, as from other Arab capitals, the one major change that has occurred in the region in recent months is the re-emer-gence of the Soviet Union in an active and surprisingly subtle role.

After more than 15 years on the sidelines the Soviets were thrown out of Egypt by President Anwar Sadat in 1972 and frozen out of the peace process by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger after the 1973 war - the Soviet Union, under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, is back

It has been moving on a wide front:

• In March, the Soviets offered to reschedule Egypt's military debt of about \$3 billion dating back to the 1950s and '60s. Their timing was perfect, politically and psychologically, since the offer was announced just before the rescheduling agreement in May between Egypt and the International Monetary Fund and other Western debtors.

 Moscow has held multiple contacts with Israeli officials and American Jewish representatives, notably from the World Jewish Congress, leading to the first significant increase in many years in the number of Soviet Jews permitted to leave. Hopes for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel have been

• Western diplomats here say that when

* Mansoura

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Some Arab officials conclude that present Soviet policies are dictated first by the 'normal' desire of a superpower to be present in an area from which it has been absent for 15 years.

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria visited Moscow this spring he was urged to soften his hard-line policy and was told that the Soviets would conduct their policies toward Egypt, Israel, the Gulf countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization according to their own lights and without regard for Syrian objections. The warning was sweetened with a promise of more financial, economic and military aid.

• In the Gulf, the Soviets have had contacts with Saudi Arabia, which may or may not eventually lead to the establishment of diplomatic relations. Kuwait, the only Gulf country with which the Soviets have formal relations. received Soviet help in protecting some of its shipping when Moscow chartered three Ku-waiti ships.

· Finally, the Soviet Union has been active in promoting the idea of an international con-ference on the Middle East.

There is a common trait to these moves that makes them different from earlier Soviet policies, Egyptian and foreign experts here feel.

In the past, the Soviets used regional turmoil in the Middle East and other areas primarily as a weapon in their power struggle with the United States. American and other Western policies were systematically obstructed and a friendly gesture toward a local country usually had a price tag in the form of a demand that it endorse some important Soviet goal or dis-tance itself from the United States.

Now this no longer seems to be the case, according to diplomats here.

The rescheduling of the Egyptian military debt was followed by an offer to sell arms and spare parts but no hint was given of displeasure with Egypt's close relations with the United States. And some of the moves in the Gulf have been the subject of consultation with Washing-

The conclusion drawn by some Arab offi-cials is that the present policies are dictated first by the "normal" desire of a superpower to be present in a region from which it has been absent for 15 years.

Secondly, it is thought here that Mr. Gorba-chev may have concluded that the Middle East is offering opportunities for improving the general climate in which East-West disarmament negotiations are being held. Agreement in the arms talks is believed to remain his

The Egyptians are closely watching these

President Hosni Mubarak has been moving as deliberately and cautiously in foreign affairs as in his domestic policies. Stability is his principal goal abroad as well as at home.

He has been seeking to improve economic and personal relations with other Arabs while making it clear, from the very beginning, that he will not go back on his peace treaty with

Jordan and Diibouti are still the only members of the Arab League to have renewed formal relations with Egypt since they were

New Generation Is Pushing an Agenda of Change

The Soviet Union aided completion of the Aswan Dam in the late '50s.

are the only league members who never broke

The only breakthrough on the formal level has been Mr. Mubaral's participation in the Islamic summit last January. On that occasion, he also met with Mr. Assad, one of his chief opponents on the Arab scene, but the meeting was oot followed by any improvement in rela-

Between 50,000 and 60,000 Egyptians are still working in Libya, the country of Egypt's other arch enemy, Colonel Moanmar Gadhafi. Informal contacts and exchanges with Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab countries have increased. A Saudi exhibition, for instance, was solemnly inaugurated here a few

days ago.

The Egyptians are careful not to give offense to the Saudis. The Saudi royal family's involve-

ment in the surreptitious funding of the contras, the U.S. supported Nicaraguan rebels, has not been mentioned in the Egyptian press. And Arab tourists from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries are much in evidence in Cairo.

There has been a suggestion that Saudi Arabia might be willing to assume Egypt's military debt to the United States on which the Egyptians are still paying an average of more than 12 percent interest. The idea was that Egypt-would owe the money to the Saudis rather than to the United States, with an interest of about 7

Washington does not want to reduce the present rate, arguing that it would have to do the same for many other loans around the world. U.S.-Egyptian negotiations continue. The idea of a Saudi intervention has not pro-



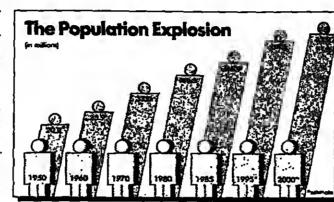
Continued from page 7

57.2 percent in 1976. This represents real progress in education but also reveals that after 35 years of revolution, basic literacy remains an elusive goal.

The population factor, with its manifold features, is and will remain in the foreseeable future the most important single challenge. How to cope with the increase. bow to manage and moderate it while trying to improve the quality of life of new Egyptians is by far the most pressing problem.

Up until now, efforts in this field have been fragmentary, tentative and uncoordinated. And because the impact of overpopulatioo is more long-term than immediate, the response of the political leadership has been slow and ineffectual.

The fact that this issue touches Moslem sensibilities has pushed the debate ooto the ideological level and limited serious public discussion. But the severity of the problem is such that this contrived filence cannot be allowed to last. Since the population increase is



outpacing the construction of housing, young couples have had to delay their marriages. The census indicates that more than one in a hundred newly married couples

have not been able to live together for lack of accommodation. In addition, emigration has oot been keeping up with the increase in population. Employment oppornunties have to be created within Each generation, as it faces the

existing political and social struc-

tures, is seeking to change them in

keeping with its own views, values and creeds.

The generation of the 1940s was politicized as it lived through the end of British occupation and the monarchy, the disappearance of the big landowners and the beginning struggle over Palestine. Out of that experience came the revolution of 1952, the rise of Arab nationalism and political independence. President Nasser's championing of the cause of the disinherited brought the beginning of Arab socialism. These were the

Today, it is 30 years after Suez, 20 years after the trauma of the Six-Day War and 16 years after the death of Nasser. His heritage is more a historical backdrop than a living rollifed forms to the new living political force to the new

Nasser's place as the spokesman of the poor and the less privileged is still vacant, but his program is convincing only to the Nasserites. The new generation has a different agenda. The defeat of 1967 was a shock to the generation that endured it. Losing faith in the Nas-serite program but not occessarily in Nasser himself, young Egyptians started to ask serious questions and search for answers.

Under the impact of the tranma, the entire nation turned to religion
— both Islamic and Coptic Christian. In Egypt, religion has always
been the foundation of the political system and the spine of social cohesion. Religion was invoked against adversity and as the link between this life and the unknown after-life, and it has provided meaning, continuity and sense.

The current wave of Islamiza-

Defeat in the Six-Day War of 1967 was a shock to the generation that endured it.

tion covers many trends. The emphasis on what it called "funda-mental Islam" in the West misses many of the fine points of the debate. No one should doubt the

general impact of Islamization. But its significance varies from one school of thought to another. Some struggle to find relevant answers to Egypt's problems within the teachings of Islam. Many search for identity and authentic-ity. However laudable this genuine search, it has produced many questions but few answers.

Does Islam prescribe a gennine political system? But why does the Koran not detail it? If Islamic values are to be used to practice a political system, then we have to do our homework in study and debate. There are those who suggest that the solution lies in the return to a real or imagined golden past. But they have not explained why this past, in the Moslem world as well as elsewhere, included periods of conflict and decay. Some dismiss all these nagging questions by saying it is the fault of the Moslems but not of Islam. The question then becomes: Who interprets Islam, and who has the

knowledge and the authority to do Moslem associations must be given credit for having responded to the need of self-help and mutual help among the poorest sections of the population. They have also stressed the importance of family

and a sense of belonging.

The torrent of writing on these subjects still lacks cohesiveness

and depth. The search for reformation without reform - or for reform without a framework of cohesive reformation - is an intriguing paradox that remains unanswered. Anwar Sadat's agenda of a com-

prehensive peace, open-door po-licy and multiparty system have left their impact. President Hosni Mubarak has worked hard to moderate some of the aberrations and excesses that

marked the last years of President

his steady, stable policy are not a substitute for creative initiatives that would address the serious concerns of the growing young

Piecemeal crisis management has brought us stability in the last seven years but it falls short of meeting the growing problems and the multiplying questions of the

The majority of the new genera-tion is waiting, questioning and patiently trying to solve its exis-tential personal problems. It re-jects the ready-made agendas and looks for something more fulfilling. But it has not yet found it.

Specific criticism and specific ideas can be seen as a common demand. A dynamic, creative, clean government is a common demand. President Mobarak is generally accepted without challenge, but the kind of mediocre istration with which he has surrounded himself is being sever-

All of the young want good editcation, economic opportunities and accountable government, with freedom of expression and a strong legal system.

ideological and more concerne with concrete and practical questions. The young remain impatient. But they tend to be more clastic in their demands when they feel that they are dealing with a

responsive government.

After all, when everything is said, Egypt during the past 15 years has grown economically per

capita.
The Egyptian today is better fed and clothed than before. So with more work and a bit of luck the new generation can hope to add its weight to history, aware of the dangers but not indifferent to the fact that Egyptian problems will not be solved from the outside or by the outside. They will have to be solved by the Egyptians. This is the challenge and the new agenda

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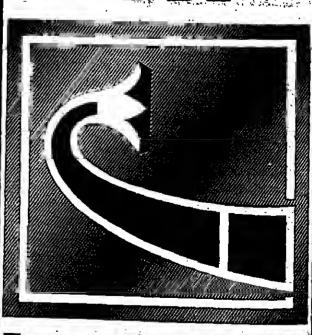
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Downturn in Gulf, Oil Glut Hasten Pace Of Economic Decline

By Offat Tohamy

AIRO - With its worst year in a decade over and a promise of relief this year, the government is moving to seize the opportunity provided by better conditions and the international community's backing to improve the economy's performance and chart a course for growth.

"An exhausted patient but not a hopeless case," was how Prime Minister Atel Sedki described the economy at the end of its most difficult year since it began slowing down in 1976. A combination of international and regional conditions, including the world oil crisis and the Gulf states, sharp downturn have accelerated the slowdown, resulting in a fall in its growth to 4.2 percent last year.

Despite the government's attempts to streamline expenditure and new moves to restrain consumption, there are firm indicators that the balance of trade and current account are heading for record deficits in the 1986-87 hang

fiscal year, which ends this month.

Official estimates based on quarterly figures show a sharp increase in merchandise imports, compared with a slight rise in exports, resulting in a trade deficit of more than 4.7 billion Egyptian pounds (\$2.14 billion). While the services balance turned positive for the first time in several years due to a sharp increase in income from tourism, a slight rise in expatriates' remittances did not prevent the current account deficit from reaching the 2-billionpound mark for the first time ever.

Referring to a wide discrepancy between forecasts and indicators on the economy's actual performance, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning Kamal el-Ganzouri pointed out two factors that underline the economy's vulnerability to external pressures.

One was the sudden fall in international oil prices, which has led to a fall of 1.3 billion Egyptian pounds in oil export revenues. The other was the Egyptian pound's rapid depreci-

ation against all major currencies. A Ministry of Planning report estimates that this cost Egypt an additional 2.3 billion Egyptian pounds on imports in the same fiscal year. The main foreign exchange earners, includ-

ing oil exports, tourism, remittances and Suez canal toils, have all recovered since the beginning of the year, promising an end to the squeezes that reflected the government's in-

ability to meet its foreign exchange payments.
The shortages have resulted in an increase in atrears on foreign creditors' payments, which have reached more than 18 months on publicly guaranteed supplier credits. And public sector industrial plants, relying on the government to supply the foreign exchange to cover imported raw materials, equipment or spare parts, oper-ated well below production capacity during the

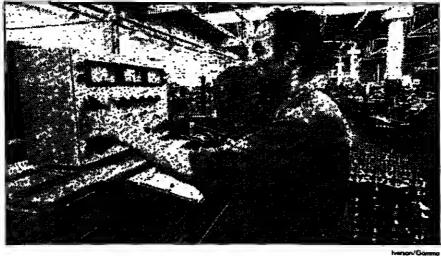
While oil exports are expected to maintain their current level, eventually falling as production stabilizes, nonoil exports have begun picking up and tourism has recovered remark-ably. Aided by countertrade agreements, in which Egypt supplies trading partners or for-eign creditors with goods instead of hard currency, merchandise exports, especially manufactured goods, have risen, reflecting a strong performance during the last quarter of 1986, which has continued unabated. For the first time, tourism returns have equaled oil export

The minister of tourism and civil aviation. Fouad Sultan, believes that income from tourism, which has so far doubled initial forecasts. could reach \$2 billion this year and that the number of tourists could be close to two mil-

revenues during the first quarter of this year.

Having revised their projections to reflect last year's changes and trends, officials expect tourism to be the fastest growing sector of the Industry is expected to provide the impetus

for the productive sectors' rise, making up for agriculture's poor performance. Persisting in-dicators that land reclamation plans are be-



Worker monitors manufacturing at Fiat plant

hind schedule reinforce analysts' belief that Egypt will be unable to bridge the food gap in the foreseeable future, relying on imports for two-thirds of its needs.

The recent partial flotation of the Egyptian pound, which has put an official seal of ap-proval on a black market rate of 2.18 pounds to the dollar, or nearly double the highest official-ly approved previous rate, should also belp boost tourism and exports. However, Hazem Beblawi, chairman and chief executive of Egypt's Export Development Bank, believes that the export promotion drive needs additional government input.

"The political will is there," be said, "but the system needs to be reoriented towards exports." He added that incentives to compensate for protection are weak or inexistent, referring to measures taken to wean the Egyptian market away from imports through raising customs duties. Among the incentives he cited to promote exports were concessions on taxes and compensation or subsidization of credits offered to exporters at lower interest rates.

While import-substitution was stressed as a theme of policy-making over the last three years, a Ministry of Planning follow-up report indicates a change of attitude toward the concept. Starting with the new five-year social and economic development plan in 1987-88, "there will be a shift away from the oegative application of the principle of self-reliance, whereby exchanges with foreign markets will be enhanced through increasing exports and decreasing imports," the report said.

The government's decision to phase out the multitier currency rates and unify them at the end of an 18-month period, which is covered by an agreement it has made with the International Monetary Fund, is the most significant of the measures adopted in line with the IMF's views. The agreement, in which Egypt receives \$325 million in balance of payments support, also includes tightening controls on money supply expansion, as interest rates are raised mildly, while the government reduces the bud-get deficit. It also calls for further reductions but not the total removal - of subsidies on basic food items, energy and services.

As a result of the interim agreement with the IMF, Egypt's creditworthiness has received a boost, with IR of its Western creditors agreeing to grant it a five-year break from debt service ing. Bilateral negotiations between Egypt and its main foreign lenders, including the United States, France, West Germany and Spain and covering \$7.2 billion of medium- and longterm debts, will continue through the summer Egypt's total foreign debt is estimated by inter-

ational organizations at close to \$40 billion.
Also in line with its agreement with the IMF. the government's budget projections for 1987-88 include a reduction of the net budget deficit. from an estimated 780 million Egyptian pounds in fiscal 1986-87 to 680 million Egyptian pounds in the new fiscal year starting i

period of rapid growth that peaked as development efforts were pursued following the conclusion of peace with Israel in 1979.

The new plan envisages an average rate of growth of 5.8 percent, compared with an actual performance figure of 6.8 percent over the period of the previous one.

Olfat Tohamy

Despite Curbs, Banks Improve Performance

ties, Egyptian banks are posting an improved performance while trying to cope with official restraints. Their desire to become active players in the foreign exchange market has received a boost from the government's first move toward a unified float-

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The banks' year-end results indicated that the lessons of 1984 and 1985, which came at the end of a decade of phenomenal growth, had been learned. While those two years were marked by major defaulting scandals, which exposed mismanagement at senior levels, 1986 was the year when many banks began to adjust to the slowdown.

"Our growth was not affected so much by the circumstances in 1986, because we had planned for our market share," said Mohammed Hafez, general manager of Bank Misr, which Egypt's biggest commercial bank. Bank Misr and three other public-sector banks, the National Bank of Egypt, the Bank of Alexan. National Bank of Egypt, the Bank of Alexandria and Banque du Caire, account for threequarters of banking operations in the country. Relying on their experience in the market and their network of branches, they are either maintaining their position or raising their pro-

file and expanding, as in the case of Bank Misr. Although some bankers do not share Mr. Hafez's optimism, most agree with his view that "those who have survived will continue to

Some of the smaller, privately owned banks continue to face difficulties in recovering from bad debts resulting from the slowdown, but others such as the Suez Canal Bank have shown strong performance figures - a slight increase in provisions for bad debts, a greater expansion of the loan portfolio and a bealthy rise in operating as well as oet profits.

Last spring, the government adopted a series

measures that are changing the banking environment, including the announcement of the partial flotation of the pound. In line with the reform program approved by the Interna-tional Monetary Fund, which calls for controlling the expansion of the money supply, the central bank imposed a ceiling on lending by restricting growth in banks' total portfolio to 2.5 percent above their level at the end of last year. As part of the package, interest rates on Egyptian pound loans were raised for the first time in several years. A similar rise in interest on deposits is expected to be made to strengthen the pound.

In May, the government took a long-awaited and far-reaching step in the direction of intro-ducing a unified floating rate for the pound. By deciding to allow the banks to freely set the rate for buying and selling foreign exchange, banks have become active players in the market, which was previously dominated by mon-

According to the new rules, an eight-member committee of bankers meets daily to set exchange rates for the Egyptian pound without central bank intervention. Such intervention,

AIRO - After three years of difficul- in the absence of sufficient foreign currency reserves at the central bank, has in the past curtailed the banks' ability to buy foreign exchange, since the central bank could not support the rate it set for foreign exchange.

Instead, unanthorized money changers acted as mediators between Egyptian expatriates, tourists and others interested in exchanging foreign currencies and the banks, which needed the foreign exchange to finance imports. Transfers from free bank accounts to cover

Smaller banks are facing difficulties in recovering from bad debts.

imports were allowed to continue, leaving the back door open for money changers to pursue

Five weeks after these rules were implemented, importers continued to complain about delays in issuing letters of credit by banks, which implied shortages in the supply of foreign exchange made available by the banks as well as through money changers. Although a growing portion of transfers is being made directly through the banks at the new rates, more than half the market's supply continues to be covered through money changers. This, a banker remarked, suggests a tenfold increase in direct transfers through banks, which be described as "a great achievement."

On another front, banks are continuing to light an unequal battle with unlicensed deposit takers, which have emerged recently under the name of investment companies. Claiming to operate according to an interpretation of Is-lamic theology that prohibits fixed interest payments, these companies have been offering their depositors an average of 24 percent interest, compared with a maximum of 13.5 percent offered by banks.

Although the central bank has warned the public that it does not guarantee deposits placed with these companies, their oumber has been multiplying and their clientele seems to have grown at the expense of Islamie banks, whose variable rate is more or less in line with that of conventional banks.

Olfat Tohamy

Planners Chart 20-Year Course to Better Life

AIRO — If government planners have their way, the next generation of Egyptians will enjoy a higher standard of living, have better em-ployment opportunities and might settle in what is now an arid desert by the year 2002.

This is the scenario of a 20-year course charted by economic planners who hope to bring Egypt at least up to the present-day level of the newly industrialized countries of Southeast Asia, such as South Korea.

Egyptians, however, will first have to raise smaller families if an economically healthy Egypt is to become a reality by the 21st century, since at present rates the country's population is expected to swell from 50.5 million to 70 million by the year 2000. The first installment of this program began

in 1982 with a five-year economic and social development plan. It was the first such exercise in medium- and long-term planning since the

The new five-year plan, which starts in July,

will mark the beginning of a transition toward

ety." The transition period will extend into the third five-year plan, from 1992-97, and the results are expected to become tangible in its last two years.

Planners hope that by the year 2000 Egypt will have at least matched South Korea's development through an industrial output that is forecast to quadruple, and exports that will include mainframe computers, electrical appliances and cars. By that time, they project, the country will have closed its food gap and begun exporting agricultural products, the vol-ume of which would double over that period.

Kamal el-Ganzouri, the deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, denied that the purpose of planning is to paint a rosy picture of the future. "The planner," he said, "has to be very conservative with figures, reflect reality and not exaggerate it or magnify it to avoid shocks or wrong

Critics view the revival of central planning as a reversal of the liberalization trends begun

under the late President Anwar Sadat. Their main concern is that central planning will strengthen bureancratic control, thereby sty-micing private initiative and slowing the growth of the small but ambitious private sector that began re-emerging under Mr. Sadat.

Preliminary estimates on investments during the 1982-87 period indicate that this trend is continuing with private investments exceeding the targeted figure of 8 billion Egyptian pounds (\$3.7 billion) to reach 9.3 billion Egyp-

tian poonds, compared with public invest-ments reaching 27.1 billion Egyptian pounds. While private investment picked up, public investments faltered during the last two years, falling slightly behind their projected amounts.

There is no ceiling on private investment," Mr. Ganzouri emphasized, saying that the private sector's share of investments in the new plan is expected to rise to 40 percent, compared with an average of 24 percent in the last five years. In the longer term, the bulk of the government's capital budget will be oriented toward social services.

Cairo Wins New Aid Amid Controversy

Continued from page 7

article was being written and could not be interviewed.

But officials said that in his resignation statement before the board in early May, he cautioned that the IMF would lose its usefulness if it became a political tool for a single member, no matter how important that member.

Another senior international monetary official came to the same conclusion as Mr. Finch: "Washington wanted to make a political gesture to Mubarak. Washington acted because Mu-barak is in trouble."

Unemployment is aggravated by the repatriation of Egyptian workers chiefly from the Gulf states. It is estimated that 80,000 Egyptian jobs have been eliminated as a result of lower oil prices and declining economic activity in

This official, who asked not to be identified, said that Mr. Mubarak has not committed Egypt into taking sufficiently vigorous action to end the economic deterioration. He noted that the budget deficit still represents a mammoth 15 percent of the gross domestic product, a percentage four times larger than in the United States. Two-thirds of Egypt's national ex-penditure is in the hands of the

"Mubarak is proceeding with bis reform too slowly," the official said in an interview.

Almost everyone agrees that Egypt's political significance far exceeds its economic significance. In such a case, noted C. Fred Bergsten, the director of the Institute for International Economics, "there is always the temptation for Washington to let political factors override economic concerns."

Reagan administration officials deny that they put any pressure on the IMF.

"Egypt is an important coun-i" noted a State Department official, "and is going through a very difficult time economically. We certainly want to do everything we reasonably can to help them out. But we realize that Egypt must do some things for

He stressed that all the creditor countries feel the same way. "They

arms." he said

Egypt has already undertaken some elements of the reform by devaluing its currency and raising

I think the reforms stand a good chance of succeeding," said another Reagan official. "Mubarak is popular, likeable, trustworthy. He may take longer than

all want to assist Egypt. The United States has not been twisting any make economic adjustments, but he has his fingers firmly on the pulse of his country."

American businessmen have also given Mr. Mubarak a vote of confidence. In the past 18 months. U.S. investment in the industrial and mannfacturing sector of \$180 million, according to a recent

cable from the U.S. Embassy in Cairo.

The number of joint ventures increased from 15 to 26. The most notable new joint ventures include a General Motors truck and bus plant and an American Standard bathroom fixture operation. But the investments will make brile Egypt has jumped by more than dent in unemployment. Altogether \$50 million and now totals about they create no more than 30,000 dent in unemployment. Altogether



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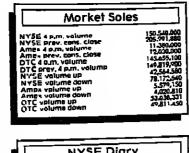
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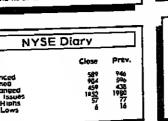
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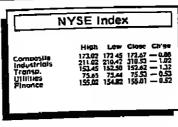
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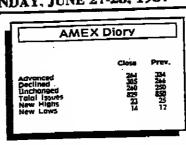






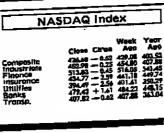
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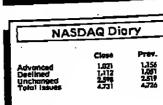




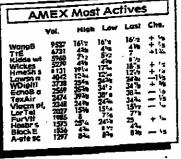
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NEW YORK — Prices on the New York has rejected a \$40.50-a-share bid from Revlon Stock Exchange retreated Friday from record Group. levels reached earlier in the week, pressured by declines in other financial markets and higher

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 14.19 points to close the week at 2.436.86, after hitting a record 2,451.05 Thursday, Declining issues outpaced gainers by 9 to 6, on volume of 150.54 million shares, down from 173.52 million

on Thursday. Analysts said weakness in the bond and dollar markets deflated market confidence, while sharply higher oil prices — a portent of infla-

tionary pressures - did not help. Hugh Johnson, chairman of the investment Hugh Johnson, chairman of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp., said the market's lackluster performance Friday to 89\%. AMR, parent of American, fell 1\% to 61\%, NWA, parent of Northwestern, fell 2\% to 61\%, NWA, parent of Northwestern, fell 2\% to 71 and Pan Am dropped \% 10.5\%.

rising market.

"Up until vesterday, convictions were on the Mr. Johnson said. "But today we seemed to run out of steam. The feeling is that we've come a long way with the dollar and with bonds. and now it's time for, at a minimum, some

profit taking."

The question, he added, is whether the profit taking "will become something more —either a pullback or a correction" next week. In addition, there proved to be fewer institu-

in light of the approaching end of the second AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off is to 2815.

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tional buyers than had generally been expected

Rochester Gas & Electric was third, closing unchanged at 1816.

JWT Group, parent of J. Walter Thompson Co. and other advertising and marketing services companies, jumped 214 to 55% after the company announced it agreed to a \$55,50-a-share takeover by WPP Group, a British mar-

keting services concern. USAir Group, which sold a 10 million-share secondary offering Thursday, rose 1/4 to 471/4 in heavy trading. Other airlines were mostly lower. Allegis, which announced late Thursday it would sell its Hertz car rental and two hotel

Blue chips were mostly lower. General Electric fell is to 5512, General Motors fell is to 83%. Eastman Kodak fell 11% to 88, McDonalds fell 11/2 to 54 and USX fell 1/2 to 31/2.

Oil issues were mixed. Texaco fell 1/2 to 37% in heavy trading. Mobil lost 14 to 50%, Chevron was off 14 to 6014 and Exxon fell 18 to 9112. Phillips Petroleum added is to 16%. Prices closed mixed on the American Stock

Wang Laboratories elass B led the actives, unchanged. It was followed by TIE Communi-

cations, up 14 to 412, and Kidde warrants, up 134

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ECONOMIC SCENE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 27-28, 1987

U.S. Businessmen Seeking To Realign World's Wages

By LOUIS UCHITELLE New York Times Service .

EW YORK—For the first time, U.S. manufacturers are talking openly about a new and startling wage goal: They want to greatly narrow the gap between what they pay their factory workers and the earnings of workers in South Korea, Brazil and a handful of other developing

That does not mean that businessmen want wages to plunge from the \$13.09 an hour that is the average total compensation of the U.S. factory worker. "Wages overseas will come up, but one way or another, the gap will have to close, said Robert E. Mercer, chairman of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Walter Joelson,

What in the Bible

better living

says we should have a

standard than others?"

chief economist at General Electric, added: "Let's talk about the differences in living standards rather than wages. What in the Bible says we should have a better living standard than others? We

have to give back a bit of it." However the case is put, a common view is emerging.

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"Many manufacturers now feel that we are not going to be able to afford the wage difference," said Jerry Jasinowski, chief economist at the National Association of Manufacturers. Their concern is directed mostly at six countries whose modern, high-tech factories turn out products often competitive with those of the United States. The six are South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore — and each has an average factory wage of less than \$3 an hour.

The new wage talk seems to mean several things. First, it underscores a determination by business to hold on to the wage and benefit concessions won in the early and mid-1980s—and and benefit concessions won in the early and mid-1980s — and not give them back to labor, even though U.S. products are becoming more competitive on world markets and exports are rising. Second, by focusing on the wage gap, U.S. manufacturers are shifting the pressures they bring to bear on the labor move—

The concern bad been that American factories would be closed, workers laid off and operations moved to low-wage foreign countries. That threat still exists, but a greater effort is being made to keep factories in the United States and to import the low foreign wages, said Harley Shaiken, a labor economist at the University of California at San Diego. "We'll never close the gap, but that has become a kind of goal," he said.

INALLY, the wage gap debate underscores a determina-tion to preserve the cost advantages that have resulted from the dollar's steep devaluation against other major currencies. A roll of Kodak film, for example, can now be sold in West Germany or Japan for fewer marks or yen than two years ago, and still bring Kodak the same profit.

But if Kodak's wages in Rochester rise, then the film's price in marks or yen might have to rise again. That could allow film from Korean or Mexican factories to undersell the U.S. product. "We all have to meet world standards of cost," said John Hackett, chief financial officer at Cummins Engine, a manufacturer of diesel truck engines.

Put another way, when the dollar is devalued, the prices of goods sold abroad for marks or yen bring home more dollars than they did before. The goods, in effect, rise in price in terms of dollars. If wages fail to rise in tandem - as they did in the late 1970s when the dollar also plunged in value — then the American worker has trouble affording the higher-priced goods. They have to be sold abroad, and his standard of living suffers.

That is happening today. Net exports are rising, but real wages and benefits in the United States have barely increased in the past year, and those paid to factory workers have actually shrunk in recent months.

The pressure to standardize factory wages worldwide stems from some well-known causes. Technology and capital are mo-See SCENE, Page 17

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European Tax Pact Adopted

Will Boost Joint **Moves on Evasion**

By Axel Krause

nal Herald Tribune PARIS -- The 21-nation Council of Europe has adopted an international tax convention, opposed by business groups, that would strengthen cooperation among European governments pursuing cases of illegal tax avoidance. The council's decision clears the

way for approval of the convention by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, of-ficials of both bodies said Friday. U.S. government officials said that as an OECD member, the United States would approve the

measure, which is known as the Draft Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. The convention has been under study by Western governments since 1982. "The measure, which we bave

supported, provides a useful multilateral dimension to our existing bilateral tax cooperation treaties, a U.S. official said in Paris. The International Chamber of

Commerce said Friday in Paris that it would work against adoption of the proposal by the 24-member OECD, which includes most of the Western European members of the Council of Europe, as well as the United States, Jepan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In a statement issued on behalf

of employer associations in 107 countries, the International Chamber of Commerce warned of "risks inherent in this convention." It said those risks could endan-

the profitability and confidentiality of trans-border commercial dealings between companies." The business grouping also as-serted that the council and the

OECD had not adequately consulted the private sector. But an official of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France, said that "this was a big victory for those in fevor of reforming and improving ways of pursuing cases

He said that the proposal was See TAX, Page 17

Dayton Hudson Vulnerable to Bids

Sum of Retailer's Parts Is Greater Than the Whole

By Isadore Barmash

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dozens of big companies have lopped off weaker divisions only after going eyeball to eyehall with a corpo-rate raider. Not so Dayton Hud-son Corp. The giant Minneapo-lis-based retailer has sbown a willingness to shed divisions in its own style. That management discipline is

regarded as one of the strengths of the company. Nonetheless, Dayton Hudson is widely perceived as a ripe acquisition tar-get, as reflected by the wild swings of its stock price this week in response in both a bogus and a real takeover threat.

Dayton Hudson is perceived as an attractive takeover target not only for its highly regarded management but for the value of its assets should an acquirer decide to hreak it up and sell off the

But gaining control of Dayton Hudson might not come easily. On Thursday, the Minnesota legislature overwhelmingly approved a tougher anti-takeover law to help Dayton Hudson re-sist a hostile bid. And, like some companies that have successfully resisted takeover attempts, Dayton Hudson has strong community support. It employs 34,000 Minnesotans and is a major contributor to charitable and com-

"I would characterize this as a major emergency," the Minneso-ta Senate majority leader, Roger Moe, said before the opening of Thursday's special legislative session to consider the bill.

The bill would, among other things, prohibit an investor who takes control of a company in a hostile takeover from selling any of the company's assets for five

"I don't think Dayton Hudson will allow any company to come in," said Robert E. Kerson, president of Walter K. Levy & Associates, a New York retail marketing company. "They are going to fight any threat from outside." Despite the difficulty e hostile investor might face, it is bard to

Competing with Discounters:
Department Stores Handicapped
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ignore the attractiveness of Dayton Hudson, and rumors of a hostile bid by a company such as discount retailer Dart Group Corp. have been common.

Even a bogus offer from a Cincinnati investment adviser was enough to send the stock soaring \$9 a share on Tuesday in the over-the-counter market. When the report was discounted, the stock fell sharply, ending the day off 87.5 cents.

Dayton Hudson has one of retailing's highest breakup values, more than twice the value of the company's assets on its balance sheet, according to Smart M. Rohhias, an analyst for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenreue Securities

The breakup value would be somewhat more than \$100 a

share, while its stock closed Friday at \$50.75, up 75 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange. That ratio is higher than that for either Federated Department Stores Inc. or May Department Stores Co., the two larger rivals of Dayton Hudson.

"The company is one of the few really well-run retail corporations, and it has shown it hy making some bold moves and preparing well for the future," said David Rachman, professor of marketing at Baruch College, a business school in New York.

"It looked at specialty stores hut felt that others had the fast track and so sold off its jewelry. apparel and book stores. It saw the future for discount, department and mass-volume apparel

See DAYTON, Page 15

JWT Accepts New Bid From WPP Group

NEW YORK - JWT Group lnc.. the advertising giant, said Fri-day that it had agreed to merge with WPP Group PLC. a British marketing firm, after receiving a sweetened bid valuing the company

at \$566 million. The companies said they had chi Co., which has grown to be-signed a definitive agreement under which a subsidiary of the Lon-don-based WPP would offer \$55.50 a share in cash for all of JWT's

outstanding common stock.
That offer was \$5 more than WPP had previously proposed to

WPP, a much smaller company. originally proposed a merger at \$45

JWT, which owns the fourth-hig-gest U.S. advertising concern, J. Walter Thompson Co., agreed to

support the merger.
Don Johnston, chairman of trou-

Under the agreement, a WPP subsidiary, The Owl Group Inc.

After completion, JWT would become a subsidiary of WPP by

had arranged for financing of \$530 million for the transaction, said it had received assurances from its investment hankers that it could

efforts to solicit support from other JWT shareholders to remove the JWT board.

The Thompson advertising com-pany serves clients that include Ford cars and trucks, Kodak film, Slice soft drinks and Burger King restaurants.

JWT's share price rose Friday to

555.125 on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$2.25.

On June 15, it said it was willing to raise the offer in \$50 a share, provided that the New York-based

hled JWT, said Friday, "Our sharebolders have been very well served hy this agreement."

would amend its outstanding tender offer for JWT's shares by, among other things, increasing the offered price to \$55.50 a share. The offer is scheduled to expire July 13.

merging with Owl. WPP, which previously said it

raise the higher price.
It also said it was dropping its

JWT also owns the advertising

agency Lord, Geller, Federico, Ein-stein Inc.; the public relations firm Hill & Knowlinn and the research concern MRB Group. WPP is headed by Martin Sorrell, who was formerly a finance officer for another British communications concern, Saatchi & Saat-

advertising holding company. WPP is only a fraction of the size of JWT, posting revenue of about \$35 million in 1986, compared with

\$649 million at JWT. WPP has previously been in-volved principally in marketing services activities such as sales promotion, audiovisual services and incentives.

One reason that JWT became a takeover target was that while its creative reputation flourished under Mr. Johnston, it performed be-low average financially.

JWT reported losses of \$1.4 million loss in the first quarter of 1987 and \$4.9 million in last quarter of

TF1 Share Price Set at 165 Francs

The Associated Press PARIS - The price for the overnment's stake in France's eading television station TF1. one of 65 enterprises being prifrancs (\$27.50) a share, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The ministry said that 7.6 million shares will be offered in public sale while 2 million shares will be offered to the station's employees. The sale runs Monday through July 11.

Earlier this year, the govern-ment sold a 50-percent stake in TF1 to a consortium of investors led by Bouygues SA, a maior coastruction group, for 3 billion francs, Francis Bouygues, president of the Bouygues group, called the price for the public share offering "very sat-isfactory and relatively low."

Long Tied to Casinos, Macao Tries to Diversify WIN \$* MILLIONS!

MACAO - The Portuguese enclave of Macao, unwilling to stake its future on gambling casinos, is cial center in an effort to diversify sources of revenue, government officials have said.

The territory on the South China coast recently took a first step towards this goal: It introduced an offshore banking law that will give foreign companies the opportunity to operate tax-free, apart from an annual fcc.

Casinos now account for 40 percent of government revenue in the

The deputy director of Macao's economic services department, Emanuel Jorge Marques dos Santos, said: "We don't wish to depend so much on gambling and export revenues. Our future should really be in services - trade services, communications services and financial services."

China will regain possession of Macao at the end of 1999 under an agreement signed by officials from eijing and Lisbon earlier this year. The agreement, approved for-

capitalist system, including casi-Macao's gross domestic product showed estimated real growth of between 5.5 percent and 7.5 per-

cent last year, Mr. dos Santos said. Exports grew by 18 percent in the third quarter of 1986 from the same period in 1985. The growth

Mindful of protectionist threats mally by China's parliament this to Asian textile exporters, Macao past week, promises a degree of will continue its drive to diversify autonomy and preservation of the and reduce its dependence on its two main markets, the Europea Community and the United States Mr. dos Santos said. Even in the next decade gam

hling will he a major force, he said

The casino monopoly. Sociedade de Turismo e Diversões de Macau operates other husinesses, including ferry links with Hong Kong. The concern has been offered



Bright lights of the Crazy Paris Show attract gamblers to the Hotel Lisboa. the main casino in Macao.

was spurred by the fall of the pata-ca, the local currency, which is linked to the U.S. dollar.

The concern has been offered a 10-year gambling franchise exten-sion in exchange for a cash and Mr. dos Santos said that in the services deal, under which it will Under the arrangement, the cast

ceramics accounting for most of

the remainder

early 1980s, textiles accounted for pay out more than \$1.92 billion. 90 percent of industrial exports. nos will help finance a new pier, a But now, textiles make up less than 70 percent of exports, with toys, bridge, Macao's first airport and artificial flowers, electronics and the dredging of the harbor.

OPEC Output Cut Expected

VIENNA - OPEC appeared on course Friday to a likely agreement in increase its third-quarter oil production, but cartel leaders said they were split over how to prevent the extra supplies from triggering a new decline in prices.

A senior Iranian source said a majority of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries favored implementing a production increase scheduled for July 1 to 16.6 million barrels a day from the current ceiling of 15.8 million, which analysis say is al-ready being breached. Yet the majority wants to forego an additional increase to 18.3 million barrels saw good prospects of reaching planned to take effect Sept. 1.

The source said Kuwait was the main opponent of this proposal.
"We are trying to come up with: figure for the fourth quarter," said Iran's oil minister. Gholamreza One proposal under debate

would put the limit at 16.6 million throughout the entire second half. Another would split the difference in New York, the reports from

Venezuelan oil minister, said he

by setting it at about 17.4 million in the final three months. the OPEC meeting helped push August crude oil futures up 61 cents on the New York Mercanile Exchange to \$20.28 a barrel. Arturo Hernandez Grisanii. the

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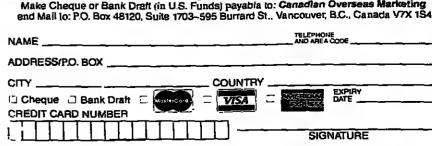
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Sales of Existing Homes Jump in U.S. for May

WASHINGTON - Sales of existing U.S. homes jumped 5.1 percent in May, the highest pace this year, as home buyers rusbed to buy before mortgage rates rose, the National Asso-ciation of Realtors said Friday.

The industry group reported that existing single-family homes were sold at an annual rate of 3.74 million units last month, the strongest sales pace since last December and the biggest monthly increase since a 6 percent jump in February.

Sales had declined 3.2 percent in April and 0.3 percent in March; analysts attributed the May increase to two months of rising mortgage

"Usually when interest rates rise, buyers who had been sitting on the fence waiting for lower rates realize they should not stall any longer," said William Moore, president of the associa-

Interest rates fell to a nine-year low of 9.07 percent for fixed-rate loans at the end of March but then started climbing in April and May, peaking at 10.81 percent on May 22. Rates have since retreated, and now stand at 10.35 percent, according to a weekly survey of rates done by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

French GDP Rose Revised 2.3% In '86; Earlier Figure Was 2.1%

PARIS — French gross domestic product grew by a revised 2.3 percent in 1986, following growth of 1.4 percent in 1985, the National Statistics Institute said Friday in its annual report on the national accounts.

The institute had said in May that GDP grew 2.1 percent last year after 1.1 percent in 1985. It said the 1986 growth rate had since been adjusted using new criteria, the main change being the exclusion of the cost of public hospitals. All the

exclusion of the cost of public hospitals. All the

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AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW LOWS 14

OECD Is Concerned Over Fall in U.S. Aid To Developing Nations

PARIS - The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expressed con-cern Friday over declining aid contributions from the United States to developing nations. The Paris-based group said in a review that Washington gave proportionately less help to developing countries in 1986 than most industrialized nations and tended to focus its efforts on countries of "high security interest."

The OECO's Development Aid Committee

on countries of "high security interest."

The OECD's Development Aid Committee acknowledged that the United States was still the single largest source of official development assistance from the 24 DECD countries, actificity. the single largest source of official development assistance from the 24 DECD countries, accounting for about a quarter of the committee's aid in 1986.

But it said the \$9.8 billion Washington gave in 1986 was relatively small compared with the size of the U.S. economy.

The report said the committee was deeply concerned that U.S. assistance represented only 0.23 percent of gross national product, or total output of goods and services, against a commit-

tee average of 0.36 percent.

There was a strong emphasis on security considerations and U.S. aid was concentrated geographically on countries in Central America and the Middle East, which Washington considered sensitive, the report said.

Meanwhile aid to countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia was likely to continue to average of 0.36 percent.

ROME — The governor of the Bank of Italy, Carlo Ciampi, expressed concern Friday over quick-lening growth in bank credits to the production sector in May.

In a speech to the National Banking Association, he said that around during Massociation.

Africa and South Asia was likely to continue to lecline, ii added.

The Daily Source for International Investors.



U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

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Commodity Indexes Market Guide

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INCREASED STOCK BPLIT Oct
Volume
COCDA
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London

Commodities

Growth in Credit Criticized in Italy

Paris Commodities

growth had slowed during March but risen to 15 percent year-onvear by May. He noted that company financial investments were high and said the credit growth could not be explained by the expansion of gross domestic product or by global demand patterns.

Treasury Minister Giovanni Goria said the growth in bank credit was "quite out of line." He said. "It's inexplicable how a productive system growing at a rate of 7 to 8 percent needs to increase its indebtedness at a rate almost double

هكذا منالاصل

London Metals

Dividends Spot **Commodities**

VALUE LINE (KCST)
Points and cents
772.50 222.00 Sep
272.10 240.00 Dec
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Q .70 2-1 7-1: Q .11 2-3 7-1: REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

US.Treasuries

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Rorer Renews Bid for A.H. Robins

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputches

RICHMOND Virginia A Virgini Robins Co., the pharmaceurical another large pharmaceutical comcompany that sought protection in pany, has made for Robins this bankruptcy proceedings after thou-sands of damage claims were made was withdrawn. sands or damage claims were made against it, said Friday it was considering a merger proposal from Rorer Group Inc. The offer is value of that Robins stockholders re-

India Cancels Silicon Plant Planned by Dow Corning Unit

NEW DELHI — India said on viday that it had canceled a con-NEW DELHI — India said on widay that it had canceled a controversial contract with Hemlock Semiconductor Corp., a subsidiary of Dow Coming Corp. of Michigan, to set up an \$80 million silicon-producing facility in India.

The government, following an investigation of the contract the government, following an investigation of the contract that the contract, awarded in 1984, would independently produce with the terminated after discussions with the terminated after discussions.

Malaysian Bank to Make Public Share Offering

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia - Southern Bank Bhd will shortly make a public share offering, and will be listed on the Knala Lumpur Stock Exchange in August, the bank's chief executive director, Tan Teong Han, said Friday,

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An underwriter for the bank said it would offer 23.15 million shares one official said India's annual siliof 1 ringgit par value for 2.20 ringgit (87 cents) each. He said the shares had a pruspective price/earnings ratio of 9.2, and capital would rise to 116.9 million ringgit from 50 million. Mr. Tan said the proceeds would be used to set up more branches. Southern has 20 branches in peninsular Malaysia, as well as a wholly-owned finance company, Southern Finance Co.

substance for advanced electronics.

was terminated after discussion could independently produce with the American company, which the American company, which had already been paid \$4.7 million

in settlement fees for the planned facility in Baroda, near Bombay.
"We are saving nearly two million dollars because under the contract we were to pay Hemlock \$6.7 million," the spokesman said. Indian scientists, officials and

newspaper commentators had criti-cized the contract as too expensive, saying the proposed plans were ex-travagant and irrelevant to India's relatively modest needs.

The annual production target was 200 metric tons (220 tons), but con needs were only 25 metric tons.

Government sources said they were confident that the Indian company selected over Hemlock, Mettur Chemicals, could meet the electronics' industry's needs.

Indian officials and U.S. diplomats said the decision was unlikely to hurt future investments in India by American firms, especially in high technology areas.

It is the second offer that Rorer, vertible Rorer share estimated to be worth \$30, or 0.625 of a share of Rorer common stock, provided the market value of the Roser stock is \$48 or more at the time of the

He said Rorer also would set up two trusts with a combined value of \$1.75 billion to pay claims from women who contend that they were injured by Robins's Dalkon Shield intranterine device, and would settle other claims against the company, estimated to be \$120 million.

Robins filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bank-ruptcy Code in August 1985. It has proposed, as part of its reorganization plan, to set up a \$1.75 billion fund to settle more than 300,000 lawsuits by women claiming injuries from the intranterine device.

Robins directors will meet Monday to consider the proposal. The bid is at least the third for

Robins this year. New York-based American Home Products Co. offered to buy Robins in February, but talks fell through. In May, Robins rejected an \$840 million bid

Rorer, with about 5,000 emplo ees worlwide, had sales of \$845 million in 1986. Robins has about 6,400 employees and sales last year were \$789.9 million.

87.5 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday. Robins closed at \$26.50, up 50 cents. Robert E. Cawthorn, Rorer's

Rorer closed at \$45.50, down

chairman, said the acquisiting would be a perfect business fit, a merging of equal size companies." But David Saks, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, said, "Basically things haven't changed. Rorer is adamant to try and get Robins, and

Robins is adament not to be taken

(AP. Reuters, UPI)

Dainippon Expected to Raise Offer for Reichhold from \$52.50 a Share

to raise its offer above the original \$473 million, industry analysts here say. Dainippon, in a filing Thursday with the

Securities and Exchange Commission, ac-knowledged that Reichhold had said the But a spokesman for Dainippon de-clined to comment on New York market talk that it will have to raise significantly

its bid, also announced Thursday, for the specialty chemicals company. Yet investors anticipate B new offer, either by Dainippon or another bidder. Reichhuld's shares surged \$18.25 Thursday

in New York to \$60.50, a sharp premiur over the \$52.50-B-share offer. Reichhold ended Friday at \$61, up 50 cents.

"They will probably be pretty tenacious," said Joel Scheiman, an analyst with

SBCt (Securities) Asia Ltd.

Dainippon, a major maker of printing ink which has diversified into synthetic

resins and chemical products, wants to acquire Reichhold because of the U.S. TOKYO — Dainippon Ink & Chemicals
Inc. is likely to persist in its takeover bid for Reichhold Chemicals Inc. even if it has company's strong position in the American compound resin market, the company

spokesman said. Industry analysts said the takeover at-tempt, launched through the company's DIC Holdings Corp. unit, is unusual for a Japanese company as they traditionally shun bostile takeovers at bome. However, it fits into Dainippon's long-standing strat-

egy of expanding operations tiverseas through acquisitions.
"DIC has been very aggressive in the past in targeting companies in the U.S. and going for companies with which it has a past business relationship," Mr. Scheiman

said. "This fits the same pattern." Last year Dainippon bought the graphic arts division of Sun Chemical Corp. for \$550 million, as well as 10 companies in the West German-based Hartmann group.

The Sun acquisition, like the Reichhold offer, started with friendly negotiations but escalated into a contested takeover, the

"Once they get to this stage they are said Roslyn Hayman, an analyst with Jardine Fleming (Securities) Co.

They're experienced in this." The company's willingness to engage in contested takeovers is largely due to company president Shigekuni Kawamura, who has studied in the United States, analysis

"His business philosopby is more Western-style than most Japanese managers,"

The Reichhold acquisition, if successful, would continue Dainippon's strategy of building up similar production lines in dif-ferent nations to take advantage of exchange rate swings and varying market prices in buying raw materials, analysts

Reichhold earned \$3.39 million in the three months ended March 31, up from \$127 million a year earber, alrhough the latest profit included \$900,000 in asset

But the Reichhold acquisition would be unlikely to make a major difference in Dainippon's immediate carnings outlook because of the Japanese company's diversi-

fication into several areas, analysts said. Dainippon's \$473 million estimate of its bid is based on the 7.5 million Reichhold

shares outstanding, and the conversion of options and debentures into common Like the Sun Chemical acquisition, financing for the purchase is likely to come from group units, and therefore have little impact on parent company earnings, analysts said. But it could slow group earnings

in the short term. Japanese brokers said there was unlikely to be a rush by other Japanese companies to imitate Dainippon's move.

Unfriendly takeovers are rare domestically both due to the large ratio of shares held by Japanese institutions with longstanding business ties with companies and because Japanese tradinon frowns on such practice, the brokers said.

Allegis Rejects Pilots' Bid, from Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. for its consumer products Shakes Up Management

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service NEW YORK — Allegis Corp. has said that it no longer favors proposals by emplayee groups,

principally its pilots, to buy a substantial bolding in United Airlines. It was the pilots' union that get by offering to bny the airline. The turnoil eventually forced the board to dismiss Richard J. Ferris as chairman and to commit itself to breaking up the company. At the time, Allegis opened the door to employee participation in owner-

changed the top management of United Airlines and decided to sell

part of a coveted asset, the Apollo reservations system, possibly raising bundreds of millions of dollars.

By changing course and rejecting an employee stock ownership plan for the airline, Allegis was isolating the pilnts. Their plan had run into opposition from the leaders of Un-It was the pilots union that ited's largest union, representing turned Allegis into a takeover taradd so much debt to the carrier. Frank A. Olson, the chairman and chief executive of Allegis, and

the company's directors thus ap-peared to be finding a way to keep control of the airline, figuring that shareholders would be satisfied by the prospect of receiving substan On Thursday. Allegis also tial payments from the sale of the car-rental and butel operations. The pilots, however, said they

would continue trying to get con-trol of the airline. "Our goal remains totally unchanged - a com-pany which is owned by all of its employees, nut just pilots," said Jim Walters of the Air Line Pilots Association. Allegis said James J. Hartigan

had resigned as chief executive and president of the airline and as a director of Allegis. He will, however, become chairman of the airline. with such lesser duties as community relations.



Frank A. Olson

The decision by Allegis directors to sell the Apollo computer system came as a surprise. The system gives United Airlines B big advantage over most of its competitors.

Although it ranks behind American Airlines' Sabre system, United's system accounts for about 33 percent of the airline reservations made by travel agents. The agents who use the Apollo system often tend to book passengers on United

Robert Joedicke, an analyst for Shearson American Express, said that the Apollo system could be worth close to \$1 billion.

because of various incentive plans.

Steelmaker Arbed Forecasts A Swing to Loss This Year LUXEMBOURG — Arbed SA, is pressing fur B end to the seven-one of the few West European steel year-old quota system, which pro-

producers to bave recorded a profit for three consecutive years from But Arbed's president, Georges 1984 to 1986, said Friday that it Faber, said be had the impression

steelmaker, said a drop in steel maintaine prices was expected to burt profit this year and produce a loss of about 2 billion Luxembourg francs (\$52.9 million). In 1986, Arbed had a profit of 890 million francs.

In 1985, the company posted profit of 1.1 billion francs with revenue of 65 billion francs.

Revenue in 1987 is expected to fall by between 15 and 20 percent from the 1986 figure of 57.8 billion Luxembourg francs, Arbed's finan-cial director, Joseph Kinsch, said.

Arbed directors, at a news conference ahead of the annual general meeting Friday, said that the fall in profits was due largely to the weak-er dollar, which had reduced the competitiveness of West European producers and depressed prices.

They also blamed the failure of European Community steel producers and governments to agree un measures to phase that surplus capacity.

The EC's executive Commission tects 60 percent of EC steel output. was expecting to show a net loss in from talks with other steelmakers and with the commission that some Arbed, Luxembourg's main form of quota system would be

British Retailer Buys Scholl Unit

LONDON - European Home Products PLC said Friday it has acquired Scholl International from Schering-Plaugh Corp. of the United States for \$130 million.

The British retailer also agreed to repay the foot-care company's \$30 million debt with the parent pharmaceutical and consumer products group.

EHP said it would apply its consumer retailing expertise to expand Scholl's trademark in Britain and West Germany.

DAYTON: Retailer Remains Vulnerable to Takeover

(Continued from first finance page) stores and has put billions of dol-

iars behind them." If the company is so well managed, why are its parts more valuable than the whole? Some analysts said that the team of Kenneth A. Macke, chairman and chief executive, and Boake A. Sells, president, had wisely sold off weaker divisions and given considerable support and direction to the major remaining divisions.

The result, they said, was that these units, Target discount stores, years, Mervyn's apparel stores and Dayton's and Hudson's department stores, had gained considerable intrinsic value over the book value. The three divisions each have sales of more than \$1 billion annually. (A fourth subsidiary, Lechmere lei-

sure good stores, is smaller.) It is generally assumed that if any of these three divisions were was sold. In 1984, Diamond's despun off, they would become major businesses and develop a strong in-

vestor following. In 1969, when Dayton depart-ment stores of Minneapolis joined In 1985, the Plum's off-price with J. L. Hudson department stores of Detroit, they formed the the biggest divestiture occurred last 14th-largest U.S. retailer. Since then, the company has advanced to seventh-largest, with sales last year of \$9.3 billion, up 12 percent from the previous year, but with flat op- for a management devoted to foserating earnings. The company opcrates 475 stores nationwide.

HOTELS

TUDOR HOTEL New York 500 room Fashionable East Side of Manhott

Both the Dayton's and Hudson's been largely untarnished by its stores had profit gains, while earnings at Mervyn's declined. The Lechmere stores' profit was about

the same as the previous year's.
But most analysis think that Mervyn's is bouncing back, after suffering from the economic problems of its base, Southern California. The improvement at Mervyn's is seen as important, as Dayton Hudson's optimum 15 percent annual growth rate had faded to about 13 percent in the last two

'Mervyn's is the key to the anticmated turnaround," said Jeffrey B. Edelman of Drexel Burnham Lamhert Inc., "and we believe its game plan is proceeding on schedule." Dayton Hudson began to slim

down in 1978, when it sold its nine regional shopping centers. In 1982, the Dayton Hudson Jewelers chain partment stores in Phoenix and John Brown department stores in Oklahoma City were purchased by In 1985, the Plum's off-price ap-

chain was sold to Barnes & Noble. Although the chain was profitable, its small-store nature was difficult tering big stores. The company's reputation has

year, when the B. Dalton bookstore

slower growth rate, but Dayton Hudson remains vulnerable for an unrelated reason: Management owns only 1 percent of the 97.3 million common shares outstanding. The management holdings of bigger corporations with a lot of stock on the market often are relatively small. Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest U.S. retailer, also has only 1 percent of its 373.5 million

shares in management hands. However, Dayton Hudson's community has a big stake in the company, and that could help pro-tect it from a hostile bid. The large contributions to local charities and

community drives are an example. That large tie to the community, as well as the thousands of Minnesota employees, was responsible last week for an emotional rally attended by a large crowd in a Minneapolis theater to express support for Dayton Hudson against any outside invasion.

Montedison in U.S. Purchase

MILAN - Montedison SpA said Friday it had agreed to buy the liquid crystal and polymer technology of Owens-Coming Fiberglas Corp. Terms were not disclosed. It will form a U.S. company, Grammont Inc., to manage the activities.

3 N.Y. Investors Sue Over Bogus Bid for Dayton The Associated Press

CINCINNATI - Three New York investors who bought Dayton Hudson Corp. stock un reports of a takeover hid have sued the Cincinnati investment manager who made a bogus nffer.

The investors, who say they purchased nearly \$35,000 worth of stock at inflated prices, want a U.S. District Court judge in Cincinnati to expand their suit into a class action case.

On Tuesday, P. David Herrlinger, a Cincinnati stock analyst, telephoned a bogus \$6.8 billion buyout affer for Davron Hudson to Dow Junes News Service, causing the stock to soar, and then fall as the bid proved false.

Jacob and Sandra Elbogen of Brooklyn, New York, say they bought 100 shares of Dayton Hudson stock Tuesday at Pascal, a resident of New York state, bought 500 shares at \$58 each. They are seeking unspecified damages, alleging that Mr. Herrlinger's statements were made to inflate and manipulate the stock price.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 26th June 1987 Net esset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied; (d1-daily; (w) = weekly; (b1-bi-mouthly; (r) -- regularly; (l1- irregularly)

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APAX FINANCIAL CORP.	Worldwide Special \$753.18	G.T. MAHAGEMENT (UK) LM.	(d) Pocific Invt. Fd. S.A
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-(w) Global Baulty 515.41	CALEDONIA PLACE, JERSEY 8534 27381 CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.	-(d) Cortexa International \$ 135.80	1d) Frank L. Trust Stekton Ed DA 141-58
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Spain Upgrades Its Telephone System

improve the country's communica-

particularly because the country will be host to both the World's complaints about poor service. Fair in Seville and the summer Olympics in Barcelona in 1992.

To help finance its expansion plans. Telefonica, which already has its shares listed on several European exchanges and in Tokyo. York Stock Exchange, selling 18 million American depository reshares of the phone company.

million. On Thursday, the shares chairman—"can hold its own as 8 uons group set up by ITT Corp., francs (\$29,500) 81 a Bordeaux closed at \$24,125, up \$1.

his name not be used.

mands for the Olympics, he said. everything is going well." "We're going to have to greatly modernize our communications network from top to bottom."

The upgrading will be needed and net income last year of \$356.6 tion method.

The company was described by venture to make telephone equipone underwriter as "technically adment in the Soviet Union. turned to the United States. On June 12 it became the first Spanish company to be listed on the New New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to be listed on the New York of the United Spanish company to the United S munications services."

ceipts. each representing three sis at Banif. a brokerage firm in world prices for fibers. Another, shares of the phone company.

Madrid, said the semi-public Tele- with Compagnie Generale d'Elec-With an original offering price of fónica — the government owns tricité of France, to take a 10 per-\$20,875, the company raised \$375.8 36.7 percent and appoints the cent share in a global communica-

gives the company a kind of stamp of credibility, proof to itself that

Telefonica's modernization progrowth it faces because of Spain's president of the United States in gram includes expanding its telelimited telephone network. "The 1801, was a regular buyer of Chaphone network to meet demand, problem this company has is that it teau Margaux wines.

By Paul Delaney

The official said the listing replacing crossbar and rotary would encourage investment in phones with diginal systems and company official said.

MADRID — Spain's telephone general and lead other Spanish investing in new equipment that while revenue and incompany of the spanish investing in new equipment that while revenue and incompany of the spanish investing in new equipment that while revenue and incompany of the spanish investing in new equipment that while revenue and incompany of the spanish investing in new equipment that while revenue and incompany of the spanish investing in new equipment that while revenue and incompany of the spanish investing in new equipment that while revenue and incompany of the spanish investing in new equipment that while revenue and incompany of the spanish investing in new equipment that in the spanish investing in the spanish investing in new equipment that in the spanish investing in new equipment that in the spanish investing in new equipment that investing in the spanish investing in new equipment that in the spanish investing in t company plans to spend more than companies to make their shares one analyst said avoids a whole grown consistently in the last five spend more than some available in the United States.

Telefonica — Spain's largest technology that other companies company, with 63,000 employees used as an intermediate moderniza-

The company is also participatcomplaints about poor service ing in a number of joint ventures of the company's practice of issuing new shares.

But as a business it is regarded as a model and a leader in new tech-Currently Spain's telephone sys-nology, and most people seem to technologies to produce and mar-Currently Spain's telephone system — run by Compania Telefonica Nacional de España SA — is ranked only ninth internationally by number of phones per capita, well behind other West European nations, the United States and Canada. the sole supplier of domestic and gotiations are under way with Latin international data transmission American concerns. The company is also near an agreement on a joint advisers. I don't foresee any great

States to make optical fibers is be-Rafael Ibañez, director of analy- ing held up because of declining

But perhaps the company's big-

company official said.
While revenue and income have come has not been reflected in increased dividends, mainly because

\$216 million last year.

what the company achieves. If I has been well advised and has good

Jeffersonian Bordeaux Auctioned for \$29,500

BORDEAUX, France -A halfbottle of red Bordeaux wine, reserved over two centuries ago for Thomas Jefferson brought 180,000

"This is the largest transaction carried out on the American market by a foreign company." said a Telefónica official, who asked that his name not be used.

"I think it is a tiractive and competitive, and this is a highly significant took charge five years ago, had more prominent role for Telefónica official, who asked that his name not be used.

"I think it is a tiractive and competitive, and this is a highly significant took charge five years ago, had marganx 1784, bought at an auction Friday by an unidentified more prominent role for Telefónica."

"Entering the American market bis name not be used." more prominent role for Telefonica
American from New York, was enin the venture.

American from New York, was engraved with Jefferson's initials and gest problem is the amount of Jefferson, who became the third

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CURRENCY MARKETS

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Dollar Mixed, Gold Up in New York

London Dollar Rates

NEW YORK - The dollar closed mixed Friday against major currencies in New York in quiet rading, after closing generally lower in Europe.

But gold gained about \$6 an ounce as rising crude oil prices prompted investors to seek out the prompted investors to seek out the precious metal as an inflation hedge.

The dollar didn't do anything."

said Chris Bourdain, a vice presi-dent for foreign exchange trading at BankAmerica. "It was a quiet, trendless summer market." In New York, the dollar eased to

1.8270 Deutsche marks, from out of the United States haven (il.8295 DM on Thursday, but edged higher to 146.35 yen from 146.25

yen. It also fell to 1.5155 Swiss francs. from 1.5190 and to 6.0965 French -francs from 6.1050.

But the British pound slipped against the dollar, to \$1.611ll from

1.8256 1.6110 146.15 1.5135 6.8760

In the absence of fresh economic news, but after signs this week that central banks are determined to moderate any swings in the dollar, The flavor of the market is to

buy." one dealer said.
"The data that have been coming been detrimental to the dollar, It's gone lower this week mainly on rumors," he added, referring to speculation that the U.S. Federal Reserve had sold dollars early in the week to limit the currency's

rebound. The oil and gold markets showed more activity, and in late trading

on the New York Mercantile Ex-change, West Texas intermediate. the key U.S. crude, was up 61 cents a barrel for August delivery at \$20,28,

As a result, Republic Bank in New York closed cash gold at \$447.25 an ounce, up \$6.25 from

Thursday's finish. Dealers said that of the several U.S. economic indicators set for release next week, the June employment figures on Friday have the

greatest potential for moving the currency market. In London, the dollar eased to 8250 Deutsche marks, from 1.8280 DM on Thursday; 10 146.15 yen, from 146.30; to 1.5135 Swiss francs from 1.5170 and to 6.0900 Freneb francs after 6.1015.

The British pound was only marginally lower against the dollar, at \$1.6110 from \$1.6115,

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed lower in Frankfurt at 1.8257

Bonn Reviews French Franc

BONN - The West German finance minister. Gerhard Stoltenberg, was quoted as saving that Bonn would welcome a greater reserve currency role for the French franc.

In an interview Saturday with Die Welt newspaper. Mr. Stoltenberg said while the U.S. dollar remained the leading currency, there had been a rise in assets held in other currencies. Bonn would welcome it if the French franc would also

grow into this group." Mr. Stol-tenberg told Die Welt.

DM after Thursday's 1.8283 DM. and in Paris at 6.0900 French francs after 6.1010. In Zurich, the dollar closed lower

at 1.5120 Swiss francs from 1.5175. (Reuters, UPI) excessive marketing power for a

In Laws to Let Banks Grow

Fed Governor Urges Change

WASHINGTON - A Federal Reserve Board governor, H. Robert Heller, urged on Friday swift changes in U.S. banking laws to let percent to 20 percent of Canada's banks compete more equally with gross national product at the end of other types of financial service institutions at home and abroad.

Mr. Heller, in the text of a speech for delivery in New York, said removing legal barriers to interstate banking might produce a banking system more like that in other countries, where large banks pre-vail. He also said that restrictions on bank participation in the securities industry should be ended.

His comments echoed recent statements by Treasury officials that the government should encourage creation of large banks that could better compete with large banks in Japan and Europe.

Mr. Heller said concern about

few large superbanks that might

develop was unwarranted. In Canada, the five largest banks had total assets ranging from 11 gross national product at the end of

1985, he said. If nationwide U.S. banks developed, their total assets as a ratio of GNP would be about 4 percent to 5 percent, he suggested.

"Based on the evidence that can he garnered from countries that alnationwide banking," he said "one might conclude that fears of some observers that a few gian? superbanks might dominate the enure U.S. banking scene are therefore probably unjustified."

"If we were to permit nationwide branching, several institutions in the \$150 to \$200 billion asset range might well develop." Mr. Heller said. Currently, interstate expansion is limited to mergers hetween healthy and troubled insulutions.

TOKYO - The Finance Ministry began Friday to allow Japanese

The move will allow banks to hedge against a major fall in stock prices, the spokesman said. He said this would make banks more reliable creditors because a large portion of banks' capital assets, against which they lend money, are

Margin selling is a mechanism whereby investors borrow stock at percentage of the stock's value

The hanks will not be allowed to seli on margin more than 50 percent of their stock bolding in any

Nor will they be allowed to sell, during one fiscal year, more than 20 percent of the stocks they hold at the beginning of that year that are eligible for margin selling, he said. About ball of the stocks on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's first ection are designated permissible

SCENE: Wage Debate in U.S.

(Continued from first finance page) United States. The devaluation has bile: modern factories are going up not had much effect on the dollar in many countries with skilled work value of wages in the developing forces, and their output can be sold countries because most of these currencies are tied to the dollar. in the United States at competitive prices. But other factors are at But an index of bourly compensation adjusted for inflation shows work to preserve the American that real wages in South Korea. Taiwan and Hong Kong bave wage advantage - "enough options that we ought to be able to beat the wage-gap dilem-

ma," Mr. Jasinowski said.

The productivity of the Ameri-

can factory worker is rising sharp-

ly. Workers are producing more in

each hour of labor and therefore

can be paid more, without pushing

up prices, than less productive third world employees, U.S. politi-

cal stability, easy access to raw ma-

terials, an inexpensive distribution

system and proximity to the

justify locating a factory in this country, even at higher wages.

world's richest consumer market all

But the wage gap is narrowing.

The dollar's pluoge bas pushed

West Germany's hourly compensa-tion to the equivalent of \$16.09.

and the level in Japan, France and

Italy has risen to between S11 and

gained ground on United States pay in the past 10 years. The process is slow, however. Years before U.S. and Third World factory wages ever meet, the wage gap within the United States might close. Manufacturing wages in this country are still roughly twice those in the service industry, but service industry pay has been rising at a faster clip than factory wages.

AEG Buys U.S. Train Maker

FRANKFURT - AEG AG. a major West German electronics company, said Friday it has bought, for an undisclosed sum, 80 percent of the Los Angeles-based magnetie train company, Magnetic Transit of America Inc. A magnetic - close to the \$13.09 in the train is run by electromagnets.

TAX: European Pact on Evasion Set

(Continued from first finance page)

drafted and approved last year by the legal and fiscal committees of the council and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which have continued to coordinate their efforts.

"Our members, like the OECD, re governments, and we certainly have been aware of all the pressure from the ICC and others," the council official said.

"But we do not consult business on such decisions. If they have complaints, they should take them up with their governments."

The Council of Europe's committee of ministers agreed on Thursday to open the convention for signing on Jan. 25, 1988. Officials said the OECD would

follow a similar procedure starting in September. To be implemented. governments must ratify the agree-

Both the Council of Europe and the OECD lack executive power but can initiate measures for approval by member governments. No council member exercised its But government representatives of West Germany, Switzerland and Luxembourg, which have repeatedly expressed opposition, said they would not sign the document.

The basic purpose of the measure is to encourage the exchange of information among tax authorities in cases of suspected tax evasion by corporations and individuals.

The draft, comprising 32 articles, suggests the use of simultaneous tax examinations by the participation of tax officials of one country in the investigations of another.

The proposal also encourages greater direct and "spontaneous" cooperation among the authorities to recover taxes owed in another country, including taxes on income and profits, capital gains, net wealth and compulsory social security contributions.

But governments may refuse to supply information when that might involve divulging trade, industrial or professional secrets, or in cases that governments regard as "incompatible with generally acprerogative of vetoing the decision. cepted principles of taxation.

Tight Budget Aims to Cut Egypt Deficits Reflecting the government's expectations that By Olfat Tohamy

Special to the Herald Tribun

CAIRO - Egypt's parliament bas approved a stringent budget that goes some way to meeting reforms demanded by the International Monetary

The projections for the budget for the 1987-88 year, which begins oest mooth, envisage smaller overall and net deficits, underlining Egypt's inten-tion to set the economy on a deflationary course. After the parliament approved the budget on Thursday, Prime Minister Atel Sedki said. "The budget deficit is the outcome of policies implemented in previous years, and the reduction of the

net deficit in the new budget to 680 million pounds (\$310.8 million) is an achievement." Egypt's long record of deficit budgets, which have fueled rapid growth but also inflation in the past 10 years, is one of the targets of reform

measures agreed with the IMF. The IMF agreed to lend Egypt \$327 million over 18 months. The conditions for the loan also include controls on the expansion of the money supply, and an increase in interest rates.

Following week-long discussions in parliament, the projected overall budget deficit, which includes such things as loans and credit facilities, has been reduced from initial estimates of 4.94 billion pounds to 3.6 billion, the smallest in several years. The current deficit is estimated at 4.77 billion.

12 Month High Low Stock

foreign credit facilities will increase as a result of the IMF agreement, budget figures indicate they are expected to rise from 880 million pounds last year to 1.04 billion this year, covering about one third of the overall deficil

Foreign loans and aid graots, supplied mainly by the United States, are also projected to rise slightly from last year.

Budget allocations for foreign debt servicing amount to 1.92 billion pounds, including principal and interest payments on debts not covered by the rescheduling agreement concluded with the Paris Club of creditor nations last May.

This amount also covers allocations for the establishment of a fund to cover future payments to Paris Club creditors, who agreed in May to grant Egypt a five-year grace period.

The agreement, with 18 Western creditors, cov-

ers \$7.2 billion of Egypt's total of \$40 billion in civilian and military debts. Talks on rescheduling this portion of the debt over a period of 10 years will begin next July.

Total public expenditure is set at 23.06 billion pounds, an increase of 15 percent over the current vear's allocation.

Projecting total revenues at 17.91 billion pounds, the budget includes large increases in taxes, particularly value added taxes and customs

Japanese Banks Win Right to Sell Stocks on Credit

banks to sell stocks on margin, a ministry spokesman said.

held in stocks.

and agree to buy that stock later.

one company, the spokesman said.

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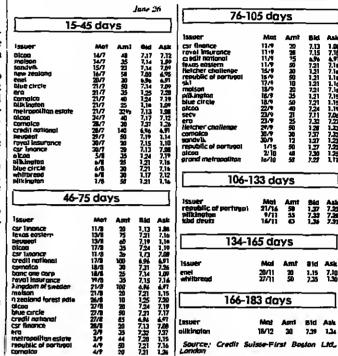
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Friday's Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

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HOW TO DO THAT

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3

100 Jouster's 69 Relating to oil steed? 70 Got ready 10 104 Eloise's spring 73 Switch dessert? positions 109 Sicilian resort 74 Remark at a 110 Of blood geranium 111 Horner or nursery? Sprat 77 French article 112 --- code 78 Siouan 113 Decade part 114 Assay 115 Correct a text 79 Egyptian skink 80 Electrical 11**6** Tale units DOWN

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ACROSS

51 Ivy League

52 Selvage 53 N.Y. subway

54 Epithet for

Orville or

Wilbur?

59 They give confidence

81 Egyptian

58 English river

Christians

62 "--- Amore."

63 The Joads, e.g.

character

(old song)

67 Parlor pieces

65 "Rohin -

64 Dumas

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ACROSS

' film

with a twist?

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83 Crusoe and

Friday?

87 Mad: Abbr.

88 Scot's uncle 89 Statement 10

the l.R.S.

91 An Alaskan

92 Do a movie

94 Platters

95 Carlsbad

99 Golf score

scene over

97 From —- Z

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90 "The Son Also —," family

15 Neighbor of 35 Ancient Greek war cry
36 Singles-bar
patron?
37 Type of Arg. 16 Name in Communism 17 Robert -----. his castle' practice modern poel 21 Charon's 8 Juvenal's 38 Rate 40 U. of Md. team

> 28 Cacophony 45 Yesterdays: 29 Iralian wine center 46 Methods: 31 Ballerina Markova 47 Machine parts 32 Devices on 52 Set of values destroyers

44 Giggte

Speaker 55 Emulated Bernhardt

54 Baseballer

56 Type of baseball game 57 Notable period 60 Autocratic 62 Greek letters

hungry look" Shak 65 On - (going strong)

66 Search for water 67 Oklahoman

BOOKS

prohably because we had no other idea of how to

Well, something similar could be said of the covel

in which they appear. Its author may consider

himself a writer first and a lawyer second, having held a fellowship in creative writing at Stanford before attending Harvard Law School, and having

published "Ooc L" (1977), a delightful account of

his first year at Harvard before working for eight

years as an assistant United States attorney in his

native Chicago and theo joining the law firm at

Nooethcless, "Presumed Innoceot" is in thrall to

the traditional conventions of fiction. Its plot is a

hoary case of chasing a hero up a tree, throwing

stones at him, theo getting him down again. Its

theme is, unoriginally, the corruption of municipal

politics and the paradox of rough justice arising out

Its leading characters include the Irish chief pros-

ecuting attorney, his Italian rival for office, a Ger-

man policeman, a Jewish lawyer, a black judge, a

Japanese pathologist, and the protagonist himself,

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

which be is now a partner.

of a cesspool of wrongdoing.

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Current Stock Index : 4793,62 Previous : 4785,54

DOWN 83 Fidelity

68 Start of a 84 Divide into three parts 85 Sound seeking attention 88 Jailbreak

participant 91 Sts. kin 93 Horrible one of comics 94 Mother of the Nereids

98 Henry — Wallace

women "bimbos."

98 "Some — Punning," witty book? 99 Moderate

101 Vane reading 102 Actress Claire

103 Strawberry,

105 Hood's exit 106 Mayan or

Roman

107 Perpetually, to

100 Ree!

So why is "Presumed Innoceot" so spellhinding, then? Because, quite simply, Turow unashamedly twists his cliches several ootches higher than most writers do. The tree he chases his hero into is higher and branchier than most: Just as Rusty is getting under way with his investigation of Carolyn Polhemus' death, a new chief prosecutor gets elected and proceeds to indict Rusty for the crime. He has turned up extremely damaging circumstantial evidence of Rusty's presence at the scene of the crime.

The best people in the covel, the coes with the most flair and character and apparent decency, turn out to be corrupt in various ways, while the worst ones simply crush their children's heads to vices or stuff their enemies upside down in outhouses. As for Rusty's trial, the centerpiece of the novel's drama; It's a roller-coaster ride of moods for Rusty, and a crack-the-whip of surprising revelations for the reader. And when it is over, the sharpest twists and turns are still to come.

In fact, a couple of the twists are so tricky that there are passages to the book which mean one thing before you know the story's ending and mean just the opposite when you learn whodunit and go back to read them over again. Skimming through the novel a second time, one can't belp feeling there are more signs of carpentry than finished woodwork present. For instance, despite all the hammering and sawing, Rusty's obsession with Carolyn Polhemus never does seem fully justified. And so much of the plot depends on that obsession and whatever it is supposed to mean.

Still, however labored they may seem at times, Turow's effects hold one enthralled until the last

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The

9 New York Times, edited by Eugene Malesha.

Titular Titters By Mary M. Murdoch

DOWN DOWN DOWN

> Wolfe title 69 Church calendar 70 Salad ingredient 71 Football play 72 Certain

> believers 74 Serrate 75 Tooth: Comb. form 76 Tribe whose

95 Beguile name means "long tail" 81 Urban passage

108 Thrash whose proper name is Rozat Z. Sahich and whose parcots were a Yugoslav freedom lighter and a Jewish refugee from Europe. These characters utter cliches like "Read it and weep!" They call fast

WIZARD of ID CAN YOU BELIEVE, WE HAVE KIDS CRADUATING FROM HIGH SCHOOL WHO CAN'T MAKE CHANGE FOR A TWENTY



CONSCIENCE

SOMETHING LIKE THAT



6-27

REX MORGAN MEANWHILE AN AMBULANCE RACES TOWARD A HOSPITAL HER HOME ? DIDN'T YOU I'LL CALL! HEAR ANYTHING FROM ELLEN GRADY?



PRESUMED INNOCENT

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By Scott Turow. 431 pages. \$18.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Throw's absorbing courtroom drama "Presumed Innocent." The affair involves two lawyers in the prosecuting attorney's office of a middlesized Midwestern city; one Rusty Sahich, the pro-tagonist and narrator of the story, the other Carolyn Polhemus, who, at the start of the book's action, has just been found murdered in her apartment, the victim of a bludgeoning and apparent rape.

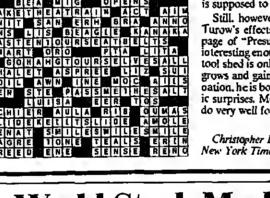
When, in a flashback, Rusty and Carolyn discover their attraction to each other, Rusty observes: "TV and the movies have spoiled the most intimate moments of our lives. They have given us cooveotions which dominate our expectations in instants whose intensity would ordinarily make them spontaneous and unique. . . . And so we both ended up coming oo smooth and wry and bravely composed, like all those gorgeous, poised movietime couples.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"If we can get past *him*, we're in cookie city!"

WEATHER



ASTA AISLES

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WHAT M KIND OF A GAME?

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

From Billy Martin, The Wrong Idealism

NEW YORK - That old idealist, Billy Martin, stood up straight and tall the other day and stated in no uncertain terms that politics has no place in baseball. From a standpoint of pure democratic atopianişm, Billy Martin is right. From a andpoint of pure actuality, he is Wrong, and has been for more than 100 years.

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This is what he was quoted as saying, "Politics don't belong in baseball and Jesse Jackson has no right to bring it in." Martin referred to the ultimatum Jackson. the presumptive presidential candidate, had delivered to major league baseball, giving it until June 29 to come up with a comprehensive plan to bring members of minority

groups into the front office. Martin added, "All he talked about were blacks and Hispanics. What about American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, females? Jesse Jackson should stick with religion and keep politics out of baseball.

"A man or woman should earn a right to be in baseball and not be given the right because of color or

Once upon a time, or until 1947, politics, written or unwritten, excluded black players from organized baseball, and from dining in most restaurants and attending theaters and getting jobs and drinking from water fountains, and a sunch of other things that white Americans took as their birthright.

And yet, before Jackie Robinson and Branch Rickey broke the color barrier in baseball 40 years ago, there were some in baseball who were shocked if anyone even thought such a deplorable situation

even existed. In Boston in 1943, the City Council, under the leadership of Isadore Muchnick, a white politician representing a predominantly hlack constituency, charged racism and pressured both the Red Sox and Braves to give blacks a tryout. The Red Sox general manager then,

> I have been connected with the Red Sox for 12 years and during that time we have never had a single request for a tryout by a colored applicant, It is beyond my understanding how anyone can insignate or believe that all ballplayers, regardless of race, color, or creed, have not been treated in the American way as far as having an equal opportunity to play with the Red

The "colored players," obviouswere simply not good enough. Otherwise, surely, according to Collins, they'd have been playing.

Blacks and their supporters fought hard for a chance, and in New York the Fair Employment Practices Commission was moving in the early 40s, to have the local teams, the Dodgers, the Giants and the Yankees, open their doors to

decision for him, though every other team in baseball continued to 10 pennants in 12 years.

number of influences needed to genius."

Wimbledon Results

SCOREBOARD

MEN'S SINGLES
First Rosed
JOTTVO, Sweden, det. Ricki Ostes Germony, 4-1,7-4 (7-4), 4-4, Dergno, U.S., def. Brod Dyke, Austrolia,

create equal opportunities for members of minority groups. And the use of political measures from protests to federal commissions - have brought about re-

It is also true that good people, qualified people, should be given the opportunities. And only when they are given a chance do we truly know their capabilities. Even when Robinson broke in there were some who said he'd never make it. Bob Feller, for example, said Robinson was "too tight in the

if he were white he'd never be given Now, there is a move to get blacks into management in baseball, and, for that matter, football. Disclaimers, like indigestible food,

repeat themselves. Al Campanis says not that black are "too tight in the shoulders," but that they "don't have the necessities" for the front office.

Others, like Collins, say they simply aren't qualified. But who is qualified? And what re qualifications?

Is Lee Elia qualified beyond others - such as Joe Morgan and Bill Robinson and Bob Gibson - to get a second shot at managing in the big leagues?

Elia was chosen recently to replace John Felske as manager of the Phillies. And Elia's experience? He managed the Cubs in 1982 and part of 1983. He managed them to fifth place the first year and left them in fifth place when be was dismissed in August of the second

As for his public relations capabilities - often important for a manager — Elia became famous for a tirade against Cub fans, stat-ing that they had to be burns, because anyone with a job wouldn't be at the ball park in the afternoon. Remember, now, that the Cubs

only play day games at home.

Billy Martin, that old idealist, also noted that Jackson should have included other minorities in his push for executive jobs in baseball. Well, Martin's right again, it's just that there are substantially more black and Hispanic players in big league baseball than there are Japanese and Chinese and American Indians and women.

In modern times, only three blacks have been hired as managers in the big leagues, and none in the modern era of the National Football League.

In the end, the black manager or coach could succeed or fail as easily as his white counterpart, After all, it has been proven over and over that the more talented are the players on a team, the smarter is the manager of that team. This recalls Warren Spahn's ob-

servation Spahn pitched for the Boston

Braves in 1942 when Casey Stengel managed that lowly team, and he pitched for the 10th-place New did not wait for a court to make a managed there. In between, Stengel

team in baseball continued to
"I played for Casey," said
rag its feet.
"I played for Casey," said
The point here is that there are a
The point here is that there are a

Spahn, "before and after he was a
Wilson, Kevin McReynolds and
15th save.

Tennis



The Cardinals' Greg Mathews delivers in the ninth inning of his first major league shutout, a 3-0 defeat of the Phillies.

Would-Be Tying Run Ends Up as the Last Out

United Press Interna LOS ANGELES - Chuck Tanner has managed 2,604 games in his over Chicago. Gooden struck out 17-year major league career -1,299 of them losses - and he says none ended as strangely as the Atlanta Braves' 2-I defeat Thursday night at the hands of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

"Tve never lost a game like this in my entire career," Tanner said.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

"As a matter of fact, I've never seen it happen in my 41 years in pro "It" came with runners at first and third with two out in the ninth. Ted Simmons faced Orel Hershiser,

and hit a ball too hard for his own good. Simmons lined a shot toward right that should have driven in pinch runner Trench Davis from third with the tying run. Instead, the ball hit baserunner Glenn Hub-

him the final out of the game. 'I saw it coming at me and I just turned to try to get out of the way," said Hubbard, who was bit in the neck and unable to get up for about

hitter - including Simmons's ill-

each to lead the Mets to victory five and walked five and allowed one unearned run.

Expos 7, Pirates 2: In Pittsburgh, Mitch Webster went 4 for 5 and drove in three runs and Tim Raines and Andres Galarraga had two RBI each to lead Montreal, Dennis Martinez, the winner, pitched 51/3 innings before leaving with a torn

Cardinals 3. Phillies 0: In St. Louis, Missouri, Greg Mathews pitched a three-hitter for his first career shutout and Jack Clark produced his 68th RBl of the year in the Cardinals' defeat of Philadelphia, Mathews struck out five and walked five in his first complete game of the year. Padres 4. Astros 1: In San Diego.

Carmelo Martinez's pop fly fell among three Houston fielders, keying a four-run sixth inning that carried the Padres, Dave Dravecky went 645 innings for the victory. bard as he broke from first, making Lance McCullers earned his ninth

Giants 7, Reds 6: In San Francisco, Will Clark drove home Chris Brown from third base with one out in the ninth as the Giants edged Cincinnati. The Giants have won Hershiser escaped with an eight- only three of their last 12 games.

Twins 4, Indians 3: In the only fated single in the ninth. He struck American League game, in Minneout seven and walked one in his apolis, Dan Gladden, Kent Hrbek fifth complete game for this season. and Roy Smalley hit home runs to He lost a bid for his first shutout of the year in the ninth when Dale sweep of Cleveland and stretch Murphy scored on a groundout.

Mets 8, Cubs 2: In New York.

Bert Blyleven scattered eight hits Dwight Gooden scattered three over six innings to ootch the tri-

Doohan, ranked 70th in the world, had never won a match in four Wimhledon appearances, and

WIMBLEDON TENNIS Becker had won 15 matches in a

row on the grass courts, while winning the previous two titles. li hurts more to lose to Doohan in the second round than in the final," Becker said. "Right now, I don't really realize what I did. I am very disappointed. But 10morrow morning when I wake up, it's going Becker has said he was born as a

tennis player on Wimhledon's Centre Court. But on a sun-splashed afternoon on Court No. 1, his hid for a place in history perished. The unseeded Doohan won on his second match point, when Becker, a 19-year-old West Ger-

man, sent a hackhand wide down Doohan couldn't helieve his eyes. He slowly brought his head up, and placed his hands on his

forehead. Doohan gave Becker a sympathetic slap on the back as they walked off court.

The chief beneficiary of Becker's loss was Ivan Lendl, top-ranked in the world hut seeded second at

Wimhledon because of Becker's grass-court power. Lendi almost missed out himself. In a match that started Thursday hut was halted hy rain in the secood set, Lendl used a powerful

forehand in rally and defeat Paolo Cane of Italy, 3-6, 7-6, 6-7, 7-5, 6-1. Afterward, Lendl, in an uncharacteristie outburst, called Cane a crybahy, said his opponent had choked and added: "He just tries to

cheat."

Friday was just the second completely dry day of the tournament, and match succeeded match quickly as officials tried to make up for the rain delays. All first-round men's doubles matches were reduced to best of three matches instead of best of five.

Second-seeded Steffi Graf of West Germany breezed into the third round with her 41st consecutive victory, 6-0, 6-0, over Tine Scheur-Larsen of Denmark, Amercan Chris Evert, the third seed, also advanced, defeating Laura Golarsa of Italy, 7-5, 6-0. Other winners included fifth-

seeded Pam Shriver of the United States. 6-2 6-2 over Australia's Ann Minter, eighth-seeded Claudia Kohde-Kilsch of West Germany, 6-0, 6-1, over Ann Devries of Belgium; 13th-seeded Barbara Potter of the United States over Catherine Suire of France, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1; 15th-seeded Raffaella Reggi of Italy over Susan Sloane of the United States, 6-2, 6-2.

Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, seeded 11th, defeated Camille Benjamin, of the United States, 7-5, 7- He was there physically, but he was 6, and West German Bettina gone mentally."

secutive Wimhledon championship of Sweden defeated American Mel died in the second round Friday as Purcelt. 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Jimmy Cou-Peter Doohan of Australia upset nors of the United States, seeded the top-seeded Becker, 7-6, 4-6, 6-2, seventh, defeated Stephen Shaw of 6-4.

Britain, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, in the second round, and 12th seed Brad Gilbert of the United States beat Chris Bailey of Britain, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4. Thirteenth seed Joakim Nystrom of Sweden won, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4, over Czechoslovak Tomas Smid.

Four other seeds tumbled. Guy Forget of France beat his ountry's tennis idol, sixth-seeded Yannick Noah, 3-6, 7-6, 4-6, 6-4, 9-7, and Slobodon Zivojinovic of Yugoslavia, a semifinalist a year ago. ousted the 15th seed. David Pare of the United States, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-1.

In the women's draw, No. 10 Lori McNeil of the United States lost to Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union, 6-4, 6-4, in the second round and No. 14 Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria lost to Gigi Fernandez of Puerto Rico. 7-6, 1-6, 6-

4 in first-round play. It all paled, however, against Becker's loss.

He was favored to join Fred Perand Bjorn Borg as the only two men in modern times to win Wimbledon three consecutive years. He would have been the first to do it while still in his teens.

Doohan was able to get Becker's serves hack, and he showed an uncanny knack for knowing where the West German's shots were going and cutting them off for open-court winners.

"It was like magic the way he guessed right," Becker said. "Whatever I did, he guessed it. The guy could not miss

By the fourth set, Becker was walking around in a daze. Doohan just checked the strings on his racket and kept on hitting winners, un-til Becker gave him the final point. "I did what I had to do. I couldn't do any more," Becker

said. Lendl has said be wants to win Wimbledon more than any other tournament. Against Cane, be had to overcome his own sluggishness and the Italian's persistent questioning of line calls.

When I played in Italy against him, I knew that every time there was a hall close, be would question it" Lendl said. "At a changeover today, I said to him, 'Stop crying and play some tennis.* In a Centre Court scene more

like a prizelight arena than the usually staid All England Lawn Tennis Club, the world's top-ranked player started in a bole, losing the first set and knotting the second 5-5 on Thursday before rain halted the It took a while for Lendl to get

going whea play resumed under sunny skies Friday, but by the end the Czechoslovak was strutting and stinging shots, while Cane was slamming his racket to the ground.

"I said to myself, 'Maybe he will choke,' and he did," Lendl said. "He seemed to totally disappear.



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Boris Becker recovers from a fall during his losing match.



Ivan Lendt plunges into the net in a grueling five-set match.

Knowing the Score Before the Kickoff

By Rich Roberts Las Angeles Times Service

You bave 15 seconds to complete the following test. Ready? I. If you have three people and

person No. 2, and person No. 2 is taller than person No. 3, is person No. 1 taller than person No. 3? Time's up.

Congratulations. You may have what it takes to play in the National Football League. On the other hand, if you missed either or both - or ran out of time - that doesn't mean you're too dumb to rumble with the pros.

Logic is one type of problem presented on the Wonderlic Personnel Test, which has been given to NFL draft prospects hy the scouting combines BLESTO and National Foothall Scouting for more than 20 years. Other questions - there are 50 in all involve math, geometry and semantics, and there are 16 versions of the test.

two of the 28 NFL teams that do not belong to a combine. Nor do they use the test to measure a prospect's potential, and they've done all right, with two Super Bowl victories each in the last seven years.

sonnel operations. "If intelligence came into play in our selection process, we would give the

Tony Razzano, the 49ers' director of college scouting, said, "We go on everything that's functional on the field. We give a foothall intelligence grade."

E.F. Wonderlic Personnel Test Inc. of Northfield, Illinois, is not dismayed by the snubs.

"It just would be easier for them to be successful if they paid more attention to it." Long said. Those teams that are playoff contenders year after year lend to

credence in the test."

Foremost are the Dallas Cowboys. New York Giants and Denver Broncos. Some others that use the test tend to downplay its importance but guard the results closely, just the same. Apparently, it's had enough to draft a bad player, but downright embarrassing to draft a stupid one.

John Math, the Los Angeles Rams's director of player personnel, refused to discuss the test at all, and his counterpart, Mike Hickey of the New York Jets, pointed out: "It doesn't tell you if

a guy can play or not." Those taking the test have 12

test the highest score I ever recorded was a 44 by a guy who didn't make it." So what's the test worth to a

Harry Buffington, director of the NFS combine, said from Tulsa, Oklahoma, that the Wonderlic was merely "an indicator of a kid's reading ability." USC guard Jeff Bregel, drafted

football team?

by the 49ers in the second round, said, "It's an actual IQ test, isn't Wonderlic's Long said that

they were both wrong.
"It's not IQ." Long said, "IQ is a broader concept than what this

When we used to give the test, the highest score I ever recorded was a 44 by a guy who

didn't make it.'

minutes to complete it. Few do. A perfect score is 50. The average for this year's senior crop was 18. If the Jets thought the test was

sure fire, however, they wouldn't bave drafted running hack Roger Vick of Texas A&M in the first round. When the test was given to 330 draft prospects during the annual mass tryout camp at Indianapolis last winter, Vick scored 6, and it wasn't a touchdown.

have been counterproductive to take a dullard." Hickey would not disclose Vick's second score or explain what might have been his problem the first time he took the test, hut Jack Butler, director of

BLESTO, said a low score did not necessarily indicate a dim hulh. Butler, who once played defensive back for the Steelers, said from his office in Pittshurgh: "It's a flag that maybe there's a prohlem. Maybe he's a slow read-er or has dyslexia," a reading dis-

Scout Billy Wilson of the 49ers said, "Some guys have had trou-hle reading the playbook, but oo the field they've had no trouble at

On the other hand, Wilson

ability to acquire information, inwhat they already know and then be able to access that to meet the problems they're presented with. The reading difficulty of the test is around the fourth or fifth

Bregel certainly is no dummy. With a 3,30 grade point average in finance, he was one of only three players from the 1986 academic All-American team to be drafted. Another was Colorado State running hack Steve Bartalo, who takes a 3.39 grade point average in physical education and a prohable future in sports medicine to the Tampa Bay Bucca-

The third academic All-American was chosen by the Seattle Seahawks in the supplemental draft last week. Who would have guessed that linebacker Brian paraphrased: Bosworth posted a 3.28 grade point average in management information at the University of Oklahoma?

Long concedes that the test, as used by the NFL is not always

the bench between lockers trying to take the test with guys slam-

are given those things right after practice, while they're still in uniform. A scout's in a rush because he has to drive a long way that night to get to his next stop, so rather than let the kid shower, eat dinner, relax and set it up, be says, 'Hey, it only takes 12 minutes, and the kid slips off his pads and tries to take the test. His mind's not really there."

Most players take the test at

times these kids get tired of it. They don't know it's going to be important to them. Does the individual explain it to them: This is another way we're gonna measure

"I really didn't concern myself with it," Bregel said.

Bartalo scored 33. Bosworth, who leaves Oklahoma with a vear's eligibility remaining, got

per 100, and they are adminis-tered to about a million joh applicants each year. Copyright laws prohibit reproducing any actual part of the test here. Long offered the examples

at the top of this article. Here are some other typical questions, What is the next number in this series: 3, 1.5, 0.75, 0.375?

Which two of these sayings have similar meanings: 1. A stitch in time saves nine; 2. A rolling stone gathers no moss; 3. A pen-

a Phi Beta Kappa at nose tackle?"

rick Rostopno, U.S., del, Brud Dvike, Australia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, Machiel Schaeper, Nettwerland, del, Javier Sonchez, Spain, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2, Christo Von Renaburs, South Africa, def. Tornos Hostedt, Sweden, 6-4, 6-7, 7-9, 7-6 (13-19), 6-3, Tim Wilkison, U.S., del, Lim Posh, U.S., 7-5, 6-7 (9-7), 6-4, 6-4, Poul McNamer, Australia, del. Todd Nelson, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 1-6, 19-17. Eddie Edwards, South Africa, del. Ivan Kiev, Brazil, 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3, Brad Gilbert 1131, U.S., def. Chris Botley, Britola, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4. Kiev, Brozil, 64, 34, 74 (7-2), 63, Bros Gimer 112), U.S., def. Ceris Bolley, Britoln, 62, 6-2, 64, Poul Anacons, U.S., def. Walty Mesur. Ass-trallo, 6-7 (7-9), 64, 7-6 (7-2), 6-7 (3-7), 6-3, Lett

trollo, 6-7 (7-9), 6-4, 7-5 (7-2), 6-7 (3-7), 6-3. Left Shiros, U.S., def., Cloudin Pronottia, Itoly, 6-3, 7-4 (7-3), 2-6, 7-4 (7-5), Mott Anger, U.S., def. Ro-mesh Krishnon, Indic. 8-2, 6-4, 6-2. Second Round Peter Doohan, Austrollo, def. Borts Backer 11). West Germany, 7-4 (7-4), 4-6, 5-2, 6-4, Joo-land, Margham I 131, Supplant, def. Tormas Smild,

Baseball

Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota Oakland Kansas City Seattle California Texas Chicago

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(7), U.S., def. Sleption Shaw, Britain, 6-2.2-4.6-

WOMEN'S SINGLES

WOMEN'S SINGLES

First Resad

Borboro Potter 119. U.S., def. Catherine
Suire, France, 6-4, 6-6, Jurie Solmon, Britcia, def. Carina Kartsson, Sweden, 6-4, 6-6, 6-6,
Elizobeth Smylle, Australia, def. Niege 11as,
Brazil, 6-1, Louise Field, Australia, def.
Michelle Torres, U.S., 7-6 (7-5), 6-1, Judith
Wiesner, Austria, def. Nicole Provis. Austro-

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

Reardon L81 and Laudner, W—Blyleven, 6-6 L—Niekro, 5-7, Sv—Reardon L151, HRS— Cleveland, Bando (3); Minnesota, Gladder [4), Hrbek 1181, Smaller (5).

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4-2. Asset 189 089—1 6 B
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508 Dieso are 44 08:-4 7 8
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17): Brovscky, McCutters I7) and Bochy, WDrovscky, 3-6 L—Scott, 9-4, Sv—McCutters
(9). MR—Housian. Culockson III.
Mostreal
Pittsburgh
Arctinez, McGaffison (41 and Fitzserald;
Dunna, Toylor (41, Smiley IB) and LaValifere.
W—Martinez, 2-6 L—Ourna, 3-2, Sv—McGaffison (7). MR—Montreal, Roines (7). St. Louis
Ruffin, Bair 15), Comoun (7), Huma
Perrish; Mathews and Pena. W—Mai
5. L—Ruffin, 44.

les, Shelby 18).
Cinciannti
Son Francisca
Oso 221 682-7 9 8
Guttlicison, Londum 17), Murahy 18), WilHorrs 19), Franco 19) and Olaz: Krukow, Gott
14), Davis 18), Garrelts 18) and Erenly, WilGarrelts, 6-5. L.—Murphy, 4-1 HR—Cincinpoli, Davis 123); Son Francisco, Moldonado
(11), Speler 17), Aldreie 11), Thompson 141,
Brenly 141.

lia,5-7,6-).6-3. Sveliana Porkhamenka. Soviet Union, def. Jame Wood, Britain. 7-3, 4-3. Anne Smith, U.S., def. Kole Schimper, South Africa. 2-6, 6-2, 6-1. Alvola Moulton, U.S., def. Befsy Nagelsen, U.S., 6-2, 7-3. Claudia Kohde-Klisch Is). West Germany, def. Ann Devries, Belgium, 6-0, 6-1. Annabel Croft. Siritain, def. Valda Lake, Britain, 6-3, 6-1. Mary Joe Fsr-randez, U.S., def. Lisa Bandar, U.S., 6-1, 6-2. Belinda Cordwell, New Zeoland, def. Arantso Sanchez, Spain, 6-1, 2-4, 6-4. Gloi Fer-nandez, Puerto Rico, def. Karerina Molsevo lig. 5-7, 6-). 6-3. Svellana Parkha Arontes Sanchez, Spain, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4, 6-19 re-nandez, Puerto Rico, del Karerina Moiseva 114), Butauria, 7-6 17-5), 1-6, 6-4, Elise Burain, U.S., del. Eina Reinoch, Santh Atrico, 6-4, 6-3, Secand Round Chris Evert 13), U.S., det. Loura Galarsa,

Chris Evert (1), U.S. det. Laura Galaria, Italy, 7-5, 6-0. Iwana Kuzynska, Polond, def. Silke Meler. West Germany, 6-1, 6-3. Raffaella Regol (15), Italy, def. Suson Sloone, U.S. 6-2, 6-2. Steffi Graf (2), West Germany, def. Tine Scheuer-Larsen, Denmark, 6-0, 6-0. Pom Shriver (5), U.S. det. Anne Minter. Austrolia, 6-2, 6-

Laura Gildemeister, Peru, def. Akiko Kiliunta, Jopan, 6-2, 6-4, Natalia Zvereva, Soviel Union, def. Lari McNeil (10), U.S., 6-4, 6-4, Catarina Lindavisi (11), Sweden, def. Camille Benjamin, U.S., 7-5, 7-6 (7-5). Catherina Tanrier, France, def. Regina Marsikava, Czecho-

slovokka, 6-1, 6-2. Kyako Okomola, Jopan, def. Sabrina Goles. Yugaslavia. 4-6, 6-3, 6-0. Bettina Bunge 191. West Germany, def. Wandy White, U.S., 6-4,6-4. Ann Henricksson, U.S., def. Nofholia Tauzkri, France, 4-4, 6-4, Jana Nevoma, kia, del Hu Na, U.S., 6-2, 6-3. Kelly Evarnden, New Zealand, def. Donlo Visser, South Airico, 6-2, 7-6, 6-1. Henri Le-

Transition

Americas Laugus

BALTIMORE—Signed Chris Myers, olichr, and assigned him to Bluefield of the Appolochian League. NEW YORK—Sent Dan Pasqua, outfielder, to Columbus of the Internationi Leasus. Stated Martel Edward, pitcher. Denn Kelly, second boseman, Mark Allichell, inlielder. outfielder and Lewellym Hill, outfleater. i baseman, Mark Milchell, inlietder-der and Lewellym Hill, outlietder, and ad them to Oneonia of the New York-

oussigned them to Oneonta of the New YorkPenn Loogue.

OAKLAND—Pieced Moose Hoas, pitcher,
on the 21-day disobled list.

Activated Dwayne Murphy, outfielder, from
the 21-day disobled list. Seni Dove Von Chlon,
pitcher, to Tacoma of the Pocific Cost,
bitcher, for rehabilitation assignment.

SEATTLE—Signed Mike Goft, Brion Witkinson, Poul Togneri, and Brion Baldwin,
pitchers, and Corey Poul, outfleter, and asigned them to Bellingham of the Northwesi
Loogue.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sent Jon Per pitcher. It Phoenis of the Pocific League. Activated Mike Krukow. P tran the displied list.

Mantle Gives Words to Hit Homers By

Mickey Mantle should know something about hitting home runs. He slugged 536, the seventh-

highest career total, during his 18 major league seasons. being hit this season?

"I hear a lot of people saying that the ball is souped up," said Mantle, things, too, that probably have something to do with it.

hit one out of today. "I'm not one of those old-timers who think the young guys playing today aren't as good as we were. visser, score, del Amos Monsdori, Israel, conte (9), France, del Amos Monsdori, Israel, 42,7-4,2-4,1-6,6-2, Mikael Perniors, Swedon, del, Christo Slevn, South Africa, 4-3, 4-3, 6-2, The best players are mostly higger,

> McGwire. "I'm not knocking the quality of the players, but there are just too many people who don't belong in major league ball. Whea I played major there were only 16 teams, now there are 26. The talent has been diluted so much that there are fellows in the major leagues that really shouldn't be on that level. And

fences, does that mean Roger Maris's record of 61 homers in a season

So what are his thoughts about the surprising number of homers

who has made an instructional videotape on the art of hitting called "Play Ball with Mickey Mantle: Baseball Beyond the Basics." "That may be, hut there are a few other

"I've been out of the game for almost 20 years, but there are some ballparks that I think I could still

stronger and faster — people like Eric Davis, Jose Canseco, Mark

when you have pitchers that aren't very good, that's going to mean more hitting and more home runs." With all the baseballs flying over

might be in jeopardy?
"It could be," Mantle said of his former Yankees teammate. "If one of these young sluggers gets hot for a whole season, I guess he could hreak Maris's record. But Roger hit his 61 more than a quarter of a century ago. And so far, he's the only guy to ever do it."

"You hear of guys sitting on be teams that place a great deal of said, "When we used to give the

person No. 1 was introduced to person No. 2, and person No. 2 was introduced to person No. 3, can you deduce that person No. 1 was introduced to person No. 3?

2. If person No. 1 is taller than

Did you say no to the first question and yes to the second?

The Los Angeles Raiders and San Francisco 49ers are the only

"We evaluate how the player performs on the field," said Ron Wolf, head of the Raiders' per-

Ellion Long, a vice president of

- Billy Wilson, 49ers scout is. We're measuring a person's tegrate that information with

The Jets retested Vick and, Hickey said, the second result was acceptable. "We don't have an easy offense to learn. It would

grade."

reliable. Whereas it is administered in other husinesses to about a million joh applicants each year, ideally in controlled conditions, footbalt scouts are not al-

ming and banging their stuff around," Long said, "You hear of situations where people are saying. 'Hey, what do you think the answer to this question is?' Said Hickey: "Sometimes kids

least twice - once at their schools and again at the mass combine tryouts. "It's like getting weighed and measured." Hickey said. "Some-

your pro-tential"?
"We've bad academic All-Americans that didn't do very well. There was one at USC last year who did not blister the test, and we know he is plenty smart." He meant Bregel, who scored

Wonderlic sells its tests for \$75

nv saved is a penny earned. Hickey said of the test: "Certainly, you'd have to wonder if your quarterback didn't do very well oo it. But do you really want

POSTCARD Kind Cuts for Kids

By Michael Winerip Vew York Times Service AIR LAWN, New Jersey - If

you were a boy in the 1950s, you hated your head. Every six weeks they grabbed you, threw you in the barber chair, and then a man - specifically selected for the job because he despised children took a set of electric shears and buzzed off all your hair. When it was over, you looked fit to he elec-

Well, the boys of the 1950s are now fathers, determined to have sons who feel better about their own heads. "I'll never let my son have a crew cut," said David Segal. a lawyer. "I had one so long, I couldn't stand it." Segal had a 9:30 appointment one morning this week for his 4-year-old. Ari, at the neighborhood unisex salon, Cuts for Peanuts.

Beforehand, Mr. Segal always consults with Ari's stylist, Chris Rosario. "I might ask Chris to give Ari a little tail in the back." Parents today are disappointed if

their sons lag behind, when it comes to hairstyles. "He won't let me spike his hair." Joanne Agelis, mother of two boys, told the stylist. "I don't like it sticking up," said 4year-old Dino.

"As soon as he walked in," Agelis said, "Dino said, I want it

"He doesn't want spikes," agreed Dino's stylist, Chris.

"I think spikes look absolutely adorable," said Agelis. "My neph-ews all have it. But Mr. Mind-of-His-Own said he doesn't want it." "Because I don't feel like it," said

At Cuts for Peanuts, haircuts begin at \$12. Reservations are recommended two weeks ahead. While Daniel DeMiglio, 4, waited for his stylist, Olga, he sipped a cup of

spring water. No one sits on a barber chair. Please. You get your hair cut on a rocking horse, train, motorcycle or giant frog Linda DeMiglio, Daniel's mother, said children today have come to expect this. Daniel's dentist in Ridgewood has his office done in an E.T. motif. His eye doctor uses puppets. Daniel is bouncing around from doctor to doctor he's having the time of his life, it's one big amusement park,

Children identify with their stylist. Last visit, Justin Sutter, 3,

gum for his stylist. "He can't wait to see Chris," said his mother, Gael. David Sherer, 6, didn't have an appointment; he just came in to say hello

Olga has one regular, Josh Amarroso, who demanded spikes. "He said, 'Mom, I've got to have spikes, Mom, you promised." re-called Olga. "His mother said, 'No spikes.' He still had school, it was just a new thing. Josh started crying. But you know what? Next time he came in for his summer appointment, he got spikes. Chris, you remember that, when Josh cried about his spikes?"

"Oh, yeah," said Chris The appointment begins in a re-

clining chair, with a shampoo. "Most little boys have sweat buildup," explained Olga. Ari took off his blue Mickey Mouse sunglasses as Chris shampooed him first with Nexus peppermint and then with Ensure, an instant conditioner.

"Where shall we sit for our haircut, Ari?" said Chris. Ari felt the green frog would be best.
"What did we decide, Ari," said his father. "Tail or no tail."

Ari was watching a Pee Wee Herman rerun on the salon TV and said nothing. "We can give him a little one," said Chris. "A little bit of tail," said the

father. "Ari? That okay?" Ari is going to Pinebrook Day Camp soon. Everyone wants him looking his best. As Chris worked, a bittle tail of hair emerged at the nape of Art's neck. "What about the front?" said

Aгі. "We'll take some off the front," said Chris. He took out electric trimmers. "Wait, wait," said Segal. "I could never stand clippers. All it does is

make your hair fuzz." Chris used a scissors instead. Soon Chris lifted Ari out of the frog and gave him a mirror to check

his tail. Like all patrons, Ari got a balloon and hutter cookie when he A couple times a week parents book Cuts for Peanuts for the afternoon and throw a haircut party. Joan Bocchino had a salon party

recently for her 7-year-old daughter, Lauren. Party children get a shampoo, styling, and have their nails done. "With the boys," said the salon owner, Toni Dionisio, "we just buff

Jerry Gonzalez: Salsa Americana

By Mike Zwerin tonal Herald Tribune

PARIS — The fact that Manny Oquendo's New York Latin-jazz group Conjunto Libre was bired to perform on the Fourth of July for the Parisian jazz festival "Halles That Jazz" may he a coincidence - the promoters maintain they just wanted a group that could be both listened and danced to. But the Latin influence has now permeated the mainstream of North American jazz, and this date coming one year after the group played on South Street following the fireworks for the Statue of Liberty celebration confirms its consecration,

The group's featured trumpeter and percussionist, Jerry Gon-zalez, is credited with being the foremost representative of the recent Latin-jazz movement. The 37-year-old New Yorker passed through Paris last month as a soloist with a bot young straightprobably the only Latin jazz player to develop top-level chops on two instruments in both styles.

Gonzalez joined Dizzy Gillespie, whom he credits with being "the first musician to put that Latin and jazz thing together," ou conga drum. "Dizzy proved that you can superimpose authentic bebop over a complex Latin rhythmic bass without watering cither of them down."

After having been percussion-ist with Machito, Tony Williams Lifetime, Eddie Palmieri and Tito Puente, he was hired by McCoy Tyner. Gonzales was increasingly frustrated not to be playing the trumpet. During a tune he knew, he asked Tyner if he could blow his horn, and it soon became a regular double.

Born of Puerto Rican parents in Manhattan, he grew up in the projects ("a fairly wicked area at the time") in the Bronx. He still lives in the Bronx. He started on a conea drum next to the basketball court like the other kids, and then began to learn trumpet playing Sousa marches for junior high

around with chemistry sets and wanted to be a biologist for awhile, but while he was immobilized by a broken leg he had time to think it over. He took the test for the High School of Music and Art and was accepted even though he played the fairly simple bossa nova song "Desafinado," while the other contestants had apparently been practicing the Haydn trumpet concerto for

Soon after he formed the Fort Apache Band, its unique Afro-Cuban syncopations earned the group an invitation to the 1982 Berlin Jazz Festival, where they were acclaimed. Despite being one of the big-

gest salsa names, Gonzalez is honored to remain a sideman for Manny Oquendo, whom he calls "the Art Blakey of the timbals." Conjunto Libre "has been about the strongest Latin band in New York for the last 12 years. Manny is the keeper of the flame. He's ahead rhythm section. He is played a significant part in the creative developments of New York's Latin music scene from the beginning, including the Palladium era, the cha-cha cha, the mambo, big band latino, conjuntos, charangas and the pachango craze, all of which contributed to the enormous popularity of Latin music. His drumming was a prime driving factor in Eddie Palmieri's early bands. I was totally fascinated by him as a kid, knocked out by his band, and then later I was really knocked out to find myself playing with

> The roots of salsa go back to Cuba like the roots of jazz to New Orleans. The bands Alsenio Rodrigues, Arcano y su Maravillas and Augie Melender y su Combo were formed in the 1930s and 40s. Louis Armstrong's solo on Stormy Weather influenced a lot of Cuban trumpet players, including Felix Chappottin, who recently died there. There were many parallels between Cuban and North American improvisors. Elene Burke was called the Cuban Sarah Vaughan.

ing Sousa marches for junior high Gonzalez said; "We are trying school Innctions. He looled to keep this tradition alive in

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Jerry Gonzalez.

modern form. But young New "Conjunto Libre managed to Yorkers have lost touch with the stay alive in New York for 12 roots, they want to sound Ameri- years without traveling very can. They've lost access to the older stuff. It's no longer avail- dance chubs in Brooklyn, the able, those older records are dis- Bronx and Manhattan. There's a appearing, and there are no archives. If you want to look back places for Latinos to dance in New York, they'd set the place on nore mentation is there. There are re- fire. We've been moving more

in Europe, it was low-class travel. getting out in the world." It was very sad to see that wonderful old man carrying his own timbals. But he didn't want to stop, and he helped introduce salsa to Europe.

much. We work every week in search studies and libraries. Not lately; we recently went to Holso for Latinos. "Machito worked more in Eu- first time in France. And when I rope than America before he died was in Sardinia with Tito Puente, on tour in London last year, there were all these people yelling Young people in New York can't our names out. They knew everyrelate to that any more. I've made thing about us. I got a letter from it a point to research it, but 15- a guy in Malaysia and he knew year-old Latinos in New York every one of my records. He don't want to know about it, Ma-asked if I could send him a Tchito was really abused at the end shirt. All of a sudden this music is

> Manny Oquendo's Conjunto Libre: Verona Jazz Festival, June 30; Paris (Grande Halle de la Vil-lette), July 4.

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PEOPLE

A Fancy Dress Fall

A 29-year-old New Zealander dressed in a tailcoat transformed himself into a human yo-yo m Paris, leaping off the Eiffel Tower with an clastic rope attached to his feet. Alan John Hackett plunged from the second level of the tower, about 115 meters (380 feet) high, to about 2.5 meters from the ground before the clastic broke the fall. After a half-dozen rebounds - the first of which took him about two-thirds of the way back up — he finally came to rest dangling by his feet about 25 meters above the ground. An accomplice then lowered him to the ground, where he was greeted by champagne-toting friends, a bus-load of startled early-morning tourists, and the police, who took his name but did not hold him. Hackett said he and a friend hid When the tower closed at night and prepared for the 6:30 A.M. stunt. He had practiced several days earlier by jumping from an identical height in the Annecy region in the French Alpa, experimenting to get the proper length of rope. "The main idea is to get as close to the ground as possible," he said.

· 🖸 The 30th annual Festival of the Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy, opened with what Gian Carlo Menottl the festival's founder, said was his farewell to operatic stage directing - an ambitious produc-tion of Wagner's "Parsifal." Menotti, who had worked on the production for years, appeared on stage at the end in the packed Testro Nuovo to thank the audience, holding a white dove from the opera's finale. The performance also launched Spiros Agiris's role as new music director of the festival.

The American pop singer Prince has canceled concerts that were to be held in London and Birmingham during the next two weeks, his record company has announced. Two concerts that were to be in Wembley Stadium in north London on Thursday and Friday were canceled because of rain and rescheduled for next week at Earls Court, an indoor exhibition hall, but when the company couldn't pet the required license for a concert at Earls Court, it canceled the Lonand 8 Birmingham concerts. The concerts. The spokesman said the concerts would be rescheduled.

In New York, two former em-

ployees have been arrested on charges of stealing more than \$60,000 from the producers of "Sesame Street." Robert Morgenthen, the Manhattan district attorney, said Adele Bryant, 49, and Stuart Lowery, 37, took the money from the Children's Felevision Workshop, the non-profit organization that produces the program and other children's televison shows. Bryant, formerly the senion payroll clerk for CTW, and Lowery, former assistant production manager for Sesame Street Productions, allegedly submitted multiple payroll claims for the television show's employees. They would for-ward one check to the employee and keep the other, Morgenthau said. The indictment also charged the defendants with submitting claims for people who were not entitled to payment, either because they never worked for "Sesame Street" or because they had not done any recent work for the pro-gram. The defendants were charged with second-degree grand larceny and criminal posses ion of stolen property in the first degree.

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An East German youth newspaper today published a letter from Communist Party leader Erick Honecker thanking a West German rock star for sending him a leather jacket and enclosing a horn in return. Junge Welt (Young World) quoted Honecker, a drummer with a Socialist band in his youth, as telling Udo Lindenberg he took the gift to be a "rock music symbol of a life without war, the misery of unemployment, without anti-communism or neo-fascism." "Have fun practicing. Friendly greetings, E. Honecker." The letter appeared two weeks after clashes at the East German side of the Berlin Wall between the police and rock fans who had gathered to hear a concert hundreds of yards away in West Berlin. "You know from your own experience, that the GDR [East Germany] is very open to youth needs and to rock music," Honecker said. "The reports of Western media are one thing and don concerts as well as the July 7 the realities of our country are an-

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